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Vol II No 226 *20 November 1980*

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SFRY'S VRHOVEC SAYS MADRID NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT HELSINKI

Address 14 November

LD151120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke at today's morning session. "I wish to express our gratitude to the Spanish Government for the warm hospitality, as well as the exceptionally good working conditions which the host country created for this conference.

"Mr President, we have met here in Madrid in the belief that we must make new efforts in order to ensure gradual but also constant implementation of the principles and aims determined in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The letter and spirit of Helsinki have opened a new prospect for our continent which until yesterday was tormented by cold war and sharp bloc confrontation.

"At the time of serious deterioration of tension on a global plane in Europe, we must undertake new efforts to prevent being dragged into dangerous whirlpools of global sharpening of the situation.

"We live in conditions of great political tension which is unfortunately spreading on our continent. Unless we check it, tomorrow we may find ourselves facing some serious hotbed of crisis here in Europe. I think that it is not necessary to argue what this would mean for the further deterioration of the situation in the world and for endangering general peace.

"I would like to recall here President Tito's words in Helsinki in 1975: 'When future historians refer to this conference, they will certainly assess it as a turning point, as a turning of Europe toward coexistence and peace.... It is now necessary to work persistently for the solution of the worst problems, without which true and lasting security is impossible.'

"Life has convincingly confirmed the value of these warnings by President Tito.

"Bearing all this in mind, we can conclude that the Madrid meeting is at this time of special significance. We are at the crossroads. The dilemma facing us is very simple: Are we going to subordinate the Madrid meeting to the deepening of the existing confrontations on the global plane, or are we going to make it a signpost toward the resumption of detente and the strengthening of mutual confidence?

"The answer which we shall give is so important that the peoples are waiting for it with exceptional attention, not only on our continent but on others as well.

"Our meeting is being held in unusual circumstances. All that we have so far managed to agree to is to open it formally and that in the next 2-3 days we shall hear the introductory statements by the representatives of member-countries. We still do not have an agreement on the agenda, on the procedure and on the timetable.

"If we attentively consider what the problem is, with which we are still struggling, we must arrive at the conclusion that something more serious is at stake than these technical matters which refer to the procedure and time, when and how long we shall talk about something. To be quite sincere, we must admit that we are facing a barrier which is putting a question mark not only on this meeting but also on the continuity of Helsinki.

"The group of neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe has submitted a constructive compromise as a way out of the present blind alley.

"If the sides in conflict are really prepared to accept the Madrid meeting as a continuity of the Helsinki conference and if they wish to give it real political meaning, then we really do not see any reason why the proposal by the neutral and nonaligned countries should not be adopted. Otherwise, the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, I wish to say, is not prepared to share the responsibility for the failure of this meeting and for the consequences which are bound to follow.

"I want to emphasize again that we all must, with a sense of the greatest responsibility and political wisdom, do everything to prevent the Madrid meeting from becoming a weapon of global confrontation and to make it a place where we shall agree on joint action for restoring detente in Europe. Thus we would also make an immeasurably important contribution to the lessening of tension which now prevails in the world.

"At the same time, we are perfectly aware of the fact that Europe can hardly reckon with firm and stable detente while the global confrontation between the two superpowers is being intensified.

"We are aware of the fact that the existence of military-political groupings is the product of historic development and the reality in which we live. However, we are also aware that it is necessary to do all to prevent the bloc rivalries and tendencies towards maintaining bloc divisions becoming dominant elements of the European and world situation. This means that we must be constantly and actively engaged in the strengthening of everything that helps overcome bloc divisions and in the consistent application of the UN Charter in international life, in the application of the principles of the Helsinki Act in European relations.

"The implementation of the contents of the Helsinki Final Act is needed by us all. We want to accept our part of responsibility for the future of Europe, and thus of mankind as a whole. We do not want to delegate this our responsibility and our right to be fully engaged in the building of a stable peace, security and cooperation on our continent to anyone else. The close cooperation between the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe is inspired by these aspirations.

"This especially concerns our common conviction that it is necessary to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting and thus also to safeguard the possibility of progress in the development of all-European relations. It is indisputable that this will contribute to overcoming dangerous crises at various meridians and parallels of our globe. We have expressed on many occasions our deep concern about this situation and pointed out its danger for all of us and for the world as a whole.

"The world community should condemn with greater determination the use of force, interventions, pressures and outside interference as crude violations of the bases of international relations which bring into question the stability of the world and peace between peoples. We are deeply convinced that the way out of these crises can be found by political means only when based on acceptance of the principles of nonintervention and noninterference, on respect for sovereignty and independence of countries and for independent decision making by peoples about their destiny.

"When we talk about great contradictions of our era, we must also not close our eyes to the deep gap which separates the industrialized countries and the developing countries. We therefore attribute great importance to a constructive dialogue between the north and the south.

"We, that is our continent and the signatories of the Helsinki Act, as the industrially most developed part of the world, have special responsibility and obligation to make a positive contribution to the elimination of obstacles on the road which leads to a new international economic order.

This must be done if we want to live together on this our planet not only in a better and more just manner but also in greater security.

"We are fully aware that these aims can only be achieved in conditions of peaceful coexistence and strengthening of detente as a universal relationship. In it, all countries and not only great powers, or rather their military-bloc groupings, should participate on an equal footing and find their security. It seems especially important to draw attention to such a character of detente at a time when the use of force, pressures and interference in the internal life of sovereign countries are being applied in an easy and frequent manner.

"The Final Act of Helsinki, its spirit and letter, represents an integral project for the construction of Europe as a continent of peace, cooperation and security in which the independence of countries and peoples, their sovereignty and territorial integrity, their right to manage their own life as they wish, are consistently respected.

"We have always viewed the necessity and need for integral implementation of the Final Act from Helsinki with the conviction that only thus can we strengthen the confidence and cooperation between all countries of Europe and, at the same time, avoid the temptation and danger of turning the Helsinki document into a platform for propaganda war.

"We attach special attention to the consistent observance of the 10 fundamental principles contained in the introductory declaration which the participating countries should apply in their relations. These principles are fully in keeping with the principles of the policy of nonalignment which Yugoslavia consistently follows in its international relations.

"Inspired by the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia wants to make its maximum contribution to the struggle for peace, for the building of equal, democratic, political and economic relations, for the promotion of European security and cooperation on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Act. This inspires our relations with all countries, including the construction of friendly good-neighborly relations in the Balkans.

"In keeping with the Helsinki Act, we attach particular importance to the Mediterranean as a part of the general system of European security. The periphery of the Mediterranean is burdened by war crises, while the forces of bloc confrontation are present in its waters. Active cooperation by all coastal countries, on the basis of the Helsinki principles, is opening the way toward transforming the Mediterranean into a lake of peace, security and friendly cooperation. The interdependence between the situation in Europe and in the Mediterranean is more than obvious.

"Unfortunately, on our continent, where all world wars and many other conquests began, today too there exists a whole arsenal of terrible means of destruction. The prospect in the offing is not a reduction but an increase in the rage to bring new nuclear missile systems and further accumulation of ever more destructive classical weapons on the European scene.

"However, we shall not be able to do anything about disarmament unless we build a firm system of mutual and general confidence. It appears to us, therefore, that within the framework of implementation of the aims and contents of the Helsinki Act we should pay special attention to the building of measures of confidence in all fields of security and cooperation. This is why we consider that general measures of confidence must remain the integral part of continuity of the Helsinki conference, and that the prospects of a European conference on disarmament can be realistic only if they are firmly based on the concept and continuity of Helsinki.

"We are prepared to support the idea and decision on a European conference on disarmament which covers, in agreed phases, all types of weapons and fields of disarmament. This also includes the first phase of the conference which should, in our opinion, deal with the question of measures for a transition to disarmament, such as the limitation of military activity, military disengagement and cessation of the arms race.

"We think that the conference on disarmament should be complimentary to the efforts which are being made within the framework of other gatherings, such as the Vienna talks, SALT and the Geneva committee, as well as to everything else which should emerge from the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. What we want to emphasize here is our deep concern about the lack of any kind of results achieved within the framework of these limited activities.

"When we talk about the strengthening of confidence in Europe, we do not think only about things which concern military detente and the question of disarmament but the entire inter-European relations, the contents of all baskets of the Helsinki Final Act.

"Two years ago, in Belgrade, we concluded that certain progress had been made in the implementation of the Final Act. However, at that time too, we emphasized that much was still left to be done. There is no doubt that this concerns a long process the implementation of which will require much time, effort, good will and the readiness of all signatories of the Helsinki Act. After all, one must be completely realistic. We would be making a big mistake if we gave in to temptation to make these questions an era of competition and confrontation.

"We proceed from the conviction that all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act voluntarily accepted the obligation to implement it. It is logical that we should discuss all this in a fair and constructive manner, that we should make a critical assessment of successes and failures, in order to overcome the obstacles and gradually but constantly to promote European relations and cooperation in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Act.

"We attribute great importance to the question of human rights and basic freedoms which is contained in the seventh principle of the introductory declaration. We consider that we shall not ensure the actual advancement of these rights by propaganda confrontations but by constant efforts of all countries to make these rights an expression of the need of their democratic development, within the framework of the general strengthening of confidence and detente in the world.

"The thought has been already expressed from this rostrum that our meeting should pay special attention to terrorism as the crudest form of attack on basic human rights. We fully agree with this. We only wish to add that terrorism is also a form of attack on the integrity and independence of countries. We think that the principles of the Final Act oblige all countries which signed it to struggle against terrorism directed against other states, not only when it assumes the form of concrete terrorist acts but also in the phase of its preparation which, as a rule, is being covered up by the false mantle of political opposition.

"We do not consider human rights and basic freedoms only from the point of view of the individual position of man but also from the point of view of his right to decide sovereignly on the spheres of his social, economic and political life.

"We also include among the basic rights and freedom of man the right of all nations and national minorities to preserve their national identity, to express their own national culture, to use their own language and alphabet, and the right to their economic development.

The position of the ethnic groups and national minorities is not only an important question of each country but it is also of vital importance for the promotion of good-neighborly relations in keeping with the 10 principles of the introductory declaration.

"The Final Act from Helsinki also directs us in the inter-European relations to develop trade without discrimination and ensure the exchange of science and technology, which should lead to the elimination of various monopolies and to the overcoming of barriers deriving from the creation of isolated economic groupings. Yugoslavia is especially interested in the successful solution of economic, social and human aspects of migration of workers in the spirit of the Helsinki principles within the framework of the promotion of general European cooperation.

"We also support the free movement of people and the free flow of information. At the same time, we also support the obligation for truthful information which we consider as an essential measure of strengthening confidence and rapprochement between peoples.

"We deeply believe that cooperation in humanitarian fields will be particularly successful if we succeed, by means of integral implementation of the Helsinki Act in strengthening detente in Europe, in overcoming crude bloc barriers and in persistently eliminating the causes of ideological and political confrontation.

"Mr President, I am convinced that there is no need to prove the interdependence of the situation and developments in Europe and other parts of the world, proceeding from the fact that peace and security of the world are inseparable. I am emphasizing this only to stress once more the importance which my country attaches to the success of the Madrid meeting as an important stage in the implementation of continuity of Helsinki.

"Because of this, we are very concerned by the uncertainty we are facing here. However, we still believe that we can find a common language if we all together demonstrate a sufficient level of political realism, a sense of responsibility and good will, which will help us find a way out of the blind alley in which we find ourselves.

"We must not ignore the fact that the peoples desire and need peace in order to live in security and to be able to devote themselves to their work for their own progress and well-being.

"We must not betray their hopes because history would not forgive us."

Interview With TANJUG

LD152020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 15 Nov (TANJUG)--"Here in Madrid in the course of the preparatory meeting, and in particular during the past few days, the processes of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has passed its most difficult test of vitality so far," Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated today to the TANJUG team at the end of the general debate. Vrhovec himself has been a protagonist in the almost dramatic activity of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries aimed at pulling the Madrid CSCE out of the impasse into which it had been pushed in the course of the preparatory meeting by the two great powers with their bloc rivalries and bickering.

"This has been a crucial point in time of the Madrid CSCE," Vrhovec went on in dealing with the significance and range of yesterday's agreement at the working group about disputes being resolved by general consensus as well as about the conference moving forward normally. In this not at all easy work, the group of nonaligned and neutral countries have played a crucial role. Accord was reached precisely on the initiative of this group.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec was directly involved in all this. He arrived in Madrid several hours before Austria, Yugoslavia, Sweden and Cyprus had submitted a proposal for a way out of the impasse.

"On Thursday afternoon," Vrhovec added, "we in the group of neutral and nonaligned countries agreed to go before the conference with this initiative. We assessed that this could be the formula for a way out of the labyrinth in which the conference had found itself in the course of the preparatory meeting. Apart from that, there was no longer any time to wait."

"In this move of ours," Vrhovec went on, "we proceeded from the fact that the clash had been only seemingly of a procedural character. At its basis was in fact a clash by the two great powers, which had led the conference into an almost hopeless situation. We also proceeded from the desire of our peoples to have the conference continue in a normal atmosphere, to preserve detente and to ensure the continuity of the process of European security and cooperation. In this, as was also shown later, we counted on the broad support of the large majority of countries participating in the Madrid meeting."

The next morning, immediately before the initiative was submitted, Vrhovec spoke on behalf of our country from the rostrum of the Madrid CSCE. This was an opportunity to inform the plenum of this step by neutral and nonaligned countries and to sound a warning that Yugoslavia, as well as other neutral and nonaligned countries, is not prepared to take upon itself responsibility for the failure of this gathering. Only a few hours later, to everybody's relief, the agreement on questions of dispute of this gathering was reached and thus the conference will be able to resume normal work on Monday, according to an agenda which it had not had up to last night.

"Of course," Vrhovec adds, "not all problems of the conference have been removed with this agreement. There will still be more of them. The agreement has only made the normal work of the conference possible and has prevented its possible failure."

Shortly before this initiative had been adopted, the ministers of all neutral and nonaligned countries had arrived in Madrid. This was of no small significance for its success. Between Thursday noon and the early evening of Friday when the agreement was reached, Vrhovec and his colleagues from the group had been engaged in exceptionally dynamic activity, meetings, and mutual negotiations as well as consultations with others. "We had also proceeded," Federal Secretary Vrhovec added, "from the need to fight for this initiative and from the fact that it could succeed only by our wholehearted involvement."

As he stressed in his speech too, Vrhovec had said in this [word indistinct] that what had been at the bottom of the difficulties at the Madrid CSCE were the clashes between the two great powers, which had even before the Madrid meeting caused the exacerbation of the international situation and which had called into question the processes of detente and thus also of the CSCE.

"The CSCE, however," Vrhovec states, "is a too great and serious matter to be threatened in this way. For the peoples of Europe, and not only for them, the CSCE is of vital significance for the preservation of peace and they have demonstrated on this occasion too how much they are interested in preserving it."

Having stressed that the CSCE this time, as hardly ever before, passed the test of its vitality, Vrhovec added: "With all its twists and turns and difficulties, the Madrid CSCE has demonstrated how much the processes of security and cooperation are necessary to the European peoples, how much they are interested in these processes. In fact Madrid has demonstrated that the CSCE is more durable than bloc pressures regardless of how strong they might be.

It has been demonstrated here that the great ones also cannot do whatever they want."

After the general debate which ended at noon today, Vrhovec left Madrid for Belgrade. Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, who also for the past 3 days has been a member of our delegation at the Madrid CSCE, also left with him.

During his 2-day stay in Madrid, Vrhovec, in addition to continuous consultations and negotiations with foreign affairs ministers of neutral and nonaligned countries, had several meetings with heads of other delegations at this conference.

At Madrid airport, Vrhovec was seen off by Ambassador Miroslav Zotovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the Madrid CSCE, and Rudolf Cacinovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Madrid.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDS VIEWS ON APPLICATION OF FINAL ACT

AU192051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 19, Romania's representative, Ambassador Ion Datcu, took the floor during the debates of the Madrid Meeting on the item regarding the way of applying the Final Act, the deepening of mutual relations, strengthening of security, development of cooperation and promotion of detente in the future. The speaker set forth Romania's stand and persevering actions as regards the observance and translation into fact of the principles which should govern interstate relations laid down in the Helsinki-signed documents, just as regards the military aspects of European security, the need for the undelayed adoption of concrete military disengagement and disarmament measures on our continent.

Romania, Ion Datcu said among other things, considers that the Madrid meeting should thoroughly analyse the application of the principles of the Final Act and strongly and clearly reassert the commitment of all the participating states to firmly observe these principles both in mutual relations and in their relations with the other states.

The evolution of the contemporary world in conditions of independence, the Romanian representative pointed out, imposes on our states the obligation to do everything for excluding the use and threat of force from international relations, for solving interstate litigations--no matter the region where they crop up--by political, negotiated means exclusively, avoiding by all means the military way, armed confrontations, any pressure, interferences in others' internal affairs. Force cannot solve international questions. It only complicates them. Starting from this imperative, Romania has advanced the suggestion that all the CSCE participating states should conclude a general pact on renunciation of the use of force and of nuclear and conventional weapons.

Romania considers that the meeting should further make efforts towards the elaboration of an efficacious system of peaceful settlement of differences so that the use and threat of force in the relations among the participating states should be banned for all and good.

Next, the speaker said that Romania considered as necessary the observance of people's right to life, to a free and dignified existence, of each citizen's right to work, education and culture--prerequisites for a harmonious development of the human personality. It is only in this way that social and material development, the settlement of serious social anomalies--such as exploitation, flagrant economic and social inequalities, unemployment, numerous material, spiritual and political deprivations affecting large categories of people--can be ensured.

The evaluation of the translation into fact of the Final Act, the Romanian representative stated, cannot be complete and responsible if we do not give prime place the military aspects of security.

Pointing out that after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act practically nothing had been done in the important world of European security, the speaker went on:

Romania considers that the Madrid meeting has the task to decide the convening of a conference on European confidence and disarmament as an essential part of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The speaker referred next to the concrete way in which Romania sees this conference showing that it should be phased out, ensuring its continuity from one stage to another being ensured so that the final goal, disarmament, and first of all nuclear disarmament, be attained. In conclusion the Romanian representative stated that Romania would closely cooperate with all the participating countries for the Madrid meeting to conclude with positive results which should be up to peoples' expectations.

GDR DELEGATE SPEAKS OF 'BORDER REGIME' WITH FRG

LD190211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2059 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 18 Nov (ADN)--In Madrid on Tuesday, socialist states spoke out in favor of making increased efforts to discuss concrete steps at the Madrid meeting for strengthening international relations and reducing the danger of war in Europe.

The Madrid meeting should make an important contribution to insuring that a real change toward arms limitation and disarmament is initiated in the eighties, stressed the GDR representative in the general debate. It was learned in the congress building that the GDR advocated an agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to be held in stages. The GDR spokesman referred to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and also dealt with the border regime between the two sovereign German states. The means and methods of protecting the inviolability of the borders are largely dependent on the actions of the FRG and on its recognition of elementary commitments arising from international law.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE JOINS CALL FOR DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD200009 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The European security conference has continued its work in Madrid behind closed doors. In the general debate, Ambassador Janos Petran, head of the Hungarian delegation, stressed that the conference could carry out its work effectively only if all the participants avoided intensifying tensions and turned their attention to making progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Final Act. Speaking about human rights, the Hungarian delegate criticized endeavors that were designed to exploit this issue and to worsen the atmosphere of the conference. As for international conditions, he explained that facts showed that the sharpening of tension had not begun with Afghanistan, as claimed by the Western delegates, but with the repeated decisions of the NATO states for increasing armaments. Janos Petran described the convening of a military and disarmament conference as the most important objective of the Madrid meeting.

SFRY FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS, VISITS VARNA

AU181950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] On 18 November at the Lozenets Residence the official talks between Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, and Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, continued in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

A comprehensive review of bilateral relations was conducted. According to mutual assessment, these relations have recently been developing favorably. The ministers stressed that these relations are based on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country. They emphasized that the successful development of relations and cooperation between the two countries serves the interest of our peoples and peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

While reviewing political relations the two ministers noted the great significance of the relations and cooperation between the BCP and the LCY. The significance of the summit meetings as well as the contacts between the ministries and departments for developing bilateral relations was stressed. Mutual willingness to strengthen and expand relations between the assemblies and other sociopolitical organizations was expressed. It was found that serious progress in economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been reached. It was also noted that cooperation in those areas should be directed toward new forms such as industrial production sharing and specialization. Positive results have been noted in the cultural exchange area. The important role which the mass media can play in correct, objective and beneficial reporting of the two countries' reality and in developing mutual relations was noted. Frank opinions on the open issues of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations were exchanged. It was stressed that these questions should not become an obstacle to developing comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation, but must be discussed in a constructive spirit.

Meeting With Todorov

AU201035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and by the two countries' ambassadors--Rayko Nikolov and Danilo Puric.

Varna Visit

AU191515 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] On 19 November Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Varna. He was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

At Varna Airport the guest was greeted by Khristo Toshkov, Varna's mayor, many representatives of the Varna public and journalists.

Josip Vrhovec visited the Golden Sands resort and was briefed on the development of commercial tourism along the Black Sea. He reviewed the famous Varna Golden treasure, historical monuments and other sites.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION LED BY GORSHKOV PAYS VISIT

AU191414 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)--A military and governmental delegation of the Soviet Union headed by deputy minister of Soviet defense, commander-in-chief of the navy and admiral of the fleet of the USSR, Sergey Gorshkov, arrived here today.

The delegation is paying the visit at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defense of Bulgaria.

Meeting With Dzhurov

AU192030 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)--Army-General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Sergey Gorshkov, deputy minister of Soviet defence, commander-in-chief of the navy and admiral of the fleet of the USSR here today.

The meetiag proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS WITH FRG MINISTER 19 NOVEMBER

AU192003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] On 19 November Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, met FRG State Minister Hildegard Hamm-Brucher at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A talk on developing cultural cooperation between the two countries was conducted. Satisfaction was expressed with the growing contacts in the area of science.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR 19 NOV

AU191513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] On 19 November the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, returned from the USSR.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Vladimir Bonev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and National Assembly chairman.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES AGRARIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLY

AU192027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] On 19 November the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the okrug people's councils and the chairmen of the okrug agroindustrial unions discussed activity pertaining to further introducing the system of supplying the people with new agrarian products.

A critical evaluation was made of the work related to introducing the system as an important precondition for fulfilling the party program to further increase the people's living standard. Attention was directed to the measures to be taken by the executive committee of the people's councils and the leaderships of the agroindustrial complexes to complete the tasks set by this year's Ruse conference.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed the significance of the system of self-supply as an important element of implementing the party's social policy.

Between now and 25 December each agroindustrial complex and settlement system is to develop and adopt a counterplan on fully revealing reserves and increasing production of fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and fish in order to better satisfy the population's needs.

SOJKA DENOUNCES 'UNREALISTIC DEMANDS' OF SOLIDARITY IN POLAND

LD192106 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Alarming reports continue to arrive from Poland about the situation there. Our Warsaw correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, now discusses the latest development in the country of our northern neighbors:

Courage is cheaper while the price of commonsense has gone up. This statement has appeared repeatedly in a number of Polish dailies and magazines in recent days. Among other things, it reflects the concern at the general and sharp criticism of all that had been done in the past decade and of all who had a share in leadership or who have held some office. The latest issue of the well-known weekly POLITYKA states that the critical situation in Poland continues, which must inevitably influence not only politics but also other spheres. I quoted this statement from POLITYKA as a background to return to something said by Lech Walesa, the representative of the so-called new trade unions Solidarity. He recently declared in Krakow, and I quote: One of us--but he did not specify who he meant--has brought Poland into its present catastrophic situation, for all of us are first of all Poles who are capable of doing good work, but someone has led us badly.

Yet in Poland today no one denies that there have been certain mistakes and shortcomings in the management of the national economy as well as in political work with the mass of the working people, but is is impossible to deny by a mere shrug of the shoulder that a large number of new factories, flats and health installations had been build in the past period, that many skilled workers graduated from apprenticeship, secondary and high schools.

The fact that prewar backward agrarian Poland had taken its place among the most industrialized countries in the world is today described by the representative of the trade union organization as a catastrophe by a person who was 2 years old at a time when, after the liberation, thanks to the policy of the parties of the left and their wise policy of friendship with the Soviet Union, Poland, within new and secure borders, after gaining the historic territories in the West, set out on the road toward socialism.

The country, devastated by immense human and material losses, started virtually from nothing. And today this great trade unionist has nothing but unkind derogatory words to say about the work, enormous sacrifices and efforts of hundreds of thousands of communists and nonparty members who, under the leadership of the party, have been building a new Poland.

It is no coincidence that TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently that what matters now is to ensure that the current debates should not destroy awareness of all that has been achieved, not to transform mistakes and shortcomings into political tricks, not to use them as a screen behind which there is nothing but a jungle of mistakes and shortcomings.

And allow me one more quotation from the Polish weekly POLITYKA, which states that a new criterion of democracy and progress has now appeared in Poland. Everyone is now able to criticize the government and party at will, and the louder he does this the greater a champion he is of the current changes. But if someone has the audacity to criticize Solidarity he must expect to be labeled as being behind the times, and a fool, as they say here in Poland.' So much for the weekly POLITYKA.

But what about the reality resulting from perpetual negotiations and more and more demands put forward by the most diverse groups of Solidarity?

The economic situation is not improving but, on the contrary, is getting worse. The foreign debt is growing. Economic results in October were worse than in September, a state of affairs produced precisely by unrealistic demands.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF SOVIET MINISTER DEMICHEV

Award Presentation

LD191330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Order of Friendship Between Nations was received today in Prague by Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Federal Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association. It was presented by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, head of the official delegation at the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia.

This distinction was awarded to him by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his long-term contribution to the development and deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Comrade Vaclav David thanked them for the distinction which he received for his contribution to strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. He received the distinction also on behalf of all members and activists of the association.

Present at the festive ceremony was Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the Soviet delegation to the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the Soviet delegation to the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

After the ceremony the two sides met at a festive gathering. Comrade Vaclav David spoke about the progress of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship which culminates this year with the Days of Soviet Culture. We acquainted the Soviet guests with the activity of the organization consisting of 2,500,000 members. He stressed the attention paid by the association to publicity concerning the life and work of the Soviet people, explaining the Leninist peace policy and conveying the results of Soviet culture to all our citizens. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship he presented to the Soviet cultural delegation a gift--a painting of Prague by Ota Melichar.

Meeting With Husak

LD191402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received today in the Prague Castle Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, who is heading the Soviet delegation participating in the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation it was noted with satisfaction that the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, in the period of intensive preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress was fully in line with the conclusions adopted at the meeting of the highest representatives of the two fraternal parties and countries. It was stressed that the ever deepening and close cooperation in all spheres of social life and mutual exchange of material and spiritual values was contributing to strengthening the traditional friendship between the two countries. In this connection, cultural exchange activities--acquainting the broadest public in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union with the results of the current artistic production of the various nations--were praised.

This is illustrated also by the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, now under way, that are becoming a real tradition and a significant contribution to enriching the Czechoslovak cultural life.

Arrival in Bratislava

LD192216 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The official Soviet delegation headed by Petr Demichev, minister of culture, accompanied by Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, arrived in Bratislava early this evening. The distinguished guests were welcomed by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party's Central Committee, Ludovit Pezlar, Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek, and other officials.

SOVIET TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ATTENDS SLOVAK AKTIV MEETING

AU200855 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "Brief Information"]

[Text] An all-Slovak aktiv meeting, devoted to matters of the trade unions' ideoeducational and cultural work, and particularly to the application of Soviet experience in this sphere, was held in Bratislava yesterday. It was attended by I. Zacik, secretary of the Slovak Trade Union Council. Y. Frolov, leading worker of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions, acquainted the participants with the share of Soviet trade unions in the realization of the 25th CPSU Congress resolutions, and in the fulfillment of the resolution of the 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions in cultural-educational activities. The enhancement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the trade unions' cultural-educational work was the main topic of the discussion.

HENG SAMRIN, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Talks With Strougal End

LD191348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Talks between the delegations of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea ended today in the Cernin Palace in Prague.

Lubomir Strougal and Heng Samrin, heads of the delegations, stressed and praised the results of the deliberations and their importance for and contribution to the further intensification and deepening of cooperation between the two countries. They jointly noted that the main tasks for the development of mutual contacts in the next period had been mapped out and concretely defined and at the same time they indicated how these goals can be gradually implemented. They underlined that the talks of the two delegations were characterized by unity and identity of views on all questions under discussion and expressed the conviction that the visit of the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council will amount to an important step and impulse in the development of the fruitful and all-round contacts between Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea.

In the course of the talks a joint communique summing up the results of the deliberations was adopted. After the conclusion of the deliberations the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hun Sen, signed an agreement on cultural cooperation between the Czechoslovak Government and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, and also an agreement abolishing the need for a visa in the case of business trips. An agreements on the exchange of goods, on payments, and on scientific-technological cooperation were also signed. All the documents signed establish the prerequisites for the further development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Visit to Prague Factory

LD192045 Prague CTK in English 1910 19 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 19 Nov (CTK)--The visiting delegation of Cambodia's United Front for National Salvation and People's Revolutionary Council spent Wednesday afternoon at the Aritka plant in Prague, one of Czechoslovakia's biggest manufacturers of computers.

They inspected several sections of the plant. The head of the delegation, Heng Samrin, used the occasion to convey fraternal greetings from the Cambodian people to the Czechoslovak working people. He hailed the internationalist aid granted by Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries to Cambodia in its reconstruction of national economy, and thanked for their effective support in its struggle against attempts of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism to reverse positive development in the country.

HRUZA RECEIVES WORLD LUTHERAN UNION REPRESENTATIVES

AU191354 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK)--K. Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church affairs attached to the office of the Presidium of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic, received in Prague yesterday representatives of the World Lutheran Union, Dr P. Hansen and Dr S. Dahlgren. The reception was attended by representatives of Lutheran churches in the CSSR and of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in the Czech Socialist Republic. In a discussion, the two representatives of the World Lutheran Union emphasized, in connection with the Madrid meeting, the need to continue the policy of relaxation of tension, and expressed disagreement with some organizations in the West that are misusing the church issue for attacks on the countries of the socialist community.

VYKOUKAL: INDEPENDENT UNIONS 'ESSENTIALLY COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY'

AU192141 Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Nov 80 p 5

[Jaroslav Vykoukal article: "'Independent?', 'Neutral?'"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] MARXIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTIES OF THE WORKERS CLASS HAVE ALWAYS PURSUED THE UNITY OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNIONS, WHICH CAME INTO BEING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THOSE PARTIES, REJECTED IN PRINCIPLE THE THEORY OF "NEUTRALITY" PROCLAIMED BY OPPORTUNISTS, ACCORDING TO WHICH ECONOMIC STRUGGLE WAS TO BE THE TRADE UNIONS' EXCLUSIVE MISSION AND THE REASON FOR THEIR REMAINING "NEUTRAL" IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD POLITICAL PARTIES. AT THAT TIME, THE PROCLAMATION OF THE HARMFUL NEUTRALITY SLOGANS LED TO REINFORCEMENT OF OPPORTUNIST POSITIONS, FOR INSTANCE IN GERMANY. THE "NEUTRALITY" THEORY WAS, IN FACT, WELCOMED ONLY BY NONPROLETARIAN BOURGEOIS PARTIES AND REACTIONARY FORCES IN GENERAL.

Those issues were also analyzed by V.I. Lenin in his work "Neutrality of Trade Unions." He noted that any propagation of neutrality is either a hypocritical camouflage of a counterrevolutionary spirit or a manifestation of complete lack of awareness. Lenin viewed rightwing opportunism, reformism and revisionism as the greatest dangers. HE FREQUENTLY WARNED THAT OPPORTUNIST FUNCTIONARIES IN THE WORKERS MOVEMENT ARE BETTER DEFENDERS OF THE BOURGEOISIE THAN THE BOURGEOIS THEMSELVES, AGAINST WHOM THE REVOLUTIONARY THEORY'S CHIEF ATTACK WAS TO BE LAUNCHED.

According to Lenin it is the main task of trade unions under capitalism to struggle against capital and to defend the proletariat's class independence.

When the workers class becomes the ruling class in a state (after the victory of the socialist revolution), it is the trade unions' task to enlist the masses to participate in socialist construction under the leadership of the Marxist revolutionary party, which defends the real interests of the workers class and all working people. TO BE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY FULFILL THAT NEW MISSION, THE TRADE UNIONS MUST ATTACH THEMSELVES MORE CLOSELY TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST STATE. THEY NOT ONLY MUST NOT REMAIN OUTSIDE THE AREA OF STATE POWER BUT MUST BECOME PART OF IT.

Proceeding from that position, V.I. Lenin opposed all attempts to pit trade unions against the communist party and the socialist state. He never reconciled himself with those who defended the "independence" of the trade union movement of the political party and the state. He also opposed attempts to separate economic activity, which constitutes the basis of the trade union movement, from political activity and to achieve its independence. Those rightwing opportunist views were, in fact, the last echoes of the old, hackneyed trade union slogans, by means of which yellow trade unions were leading astray the workers' class struggle toward class cooperation with the bourgeoisie.

Lenin's position proceeded from the fact that after the socialist revolution the workers class became the political ruling class in the country and it would be, therefore, absurd to implement in that stage of class struggle old trade union slogans. Quite to the contrary, the workers class could not remain outside the solution of the tasks of economic life and had to take responsibility for its reorganization according to socialist principles. Lenin dismissed the "neutrality" slogan not only from a purely trade unionist viewpoint but also in the interest of fulfilling tasks in the world trade union movement; he was linking the struggle against that slogan with the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In our country it was, for instance, Antonin Zapotocky who waged in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist principles an irreconcilable struggle against propagating neutrality in the trade union movement. HE POINTED TO THE HARM CAUSED BY TRADE UNION NEUTRALITY IN 1922, AFTER THE FOUNDATION OF THE RED TRADE UNIONS, WHEN WORKERS WITH A SOCIALIST WAY OF THINKING WERE STRUGGLING FOR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER. A. ZAPOTOCKY DECLARED AT THAT TIME THAT IT IS RIDICULOUS TO SAY THAT TRADE UNIONS MUST BE NEUTRAL." IF THEY ARE TO PLAY A MEANINGFUL ROLE, THEY MUST FOLLOW A DIRECTION, JUST LIKE ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION. He further pointed out that political adversaries (in the trade unions at that time)--the rightwingers--were doing everything to help sustain a compromising and opportunist policy in trade unions. If must be the endeavor of communists, A. Zapotocky said, to imprint on the trade unions a militant and revolutionary line. He repeated those words after 1945 also when bourgeois and petit bourgeois parties were attacking the trade unions' class character.

THE WORDS ABOUT THE HARMFUL NATURE OF THE PROPOSITIONS OF "INDEPENDENCE" OR "NEUTRALITY" OF TRADE UNIONS WRITTEN BY LENIN IN 1908 AND TESTED BY PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE HAVE A LASTING VALIDITY. THEY ARE TRUE TODAY AND WILL ALSO BE TRUE IN THE FUTURE. IN THE YEARS 1968-1969 WE WERE ABLE TO CONVINCE OURSELVES VERY GRAPHICALLY OF THE VERACITY OF LENIN'S WORDS THAT THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF SOME SORT OF TRADE UNION "NEUTRALITY," THAT ANY PROPAGATION OF NEUTRALITY IS A CLOAK FOR A COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT.

The attempt to establish "neutral," "independent," "free" or any other essentially counterrevolutionary trade unions does not serve the real interests of the workers class and other working people. They are merely an instrument of Western diversion, subversion and counterrevolution, they serve the bourgeoisie in its class struggle against socialism.

From the general laws governing the building of socialism follow directly the need for close links between trade unions and the communist party in implementing that party's leading role but also the need for a certain organizational independence of trade unions. Those general laws had already passed their test at the time of the preparations for the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and other socialist revolutions and at the time of building socialism in the USSR and other socialist states, including Czechoslovakia.

Against the revisionist attempts to disturb the close ties linking communist parties with trade unions stands the fact that in an advanced socialist society those ties are strengthened to the extent to which the party leadership of trade unions is strengthened. At the same time, in the course of implementing the communist party's policy, the party and trade unions draw increasingly close to each other, which is a general trend of their development under the socialist system.

THE FACT THAT THE TRADE UNIONS ARE LED BY A REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST PARTY DOES NOT MEAN THAT UNDER A SOCIALIST POLITICAL SYSTEM TRADE UNIONS CANNOT WORK INDEPENDENTLY. WHEN BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGUES RAISE THAT ISSUE FROM TIME TO TIME, THEY ARE NOT CONCERNED--AS THEY FALSELY CLAIM--ABOUT REAL INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM. THEIR ACTUAL AIM IS THE TRADE UNIONS' IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY, AN INDEPENDENCE THAT SHOULD ENABLE THEM TO GET TRADE UNIONS, INCLUDING IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, UNDER THEIR INFLUENCE AND TO PERSUADE THEM TO STAND AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THE SOCIALIST STATE.

The theories concerning the "independence" or "neutrality" of trade unions in their attitude toward the communist party's policy are unacceptable for revolutionary trade unions under socialism. Trade unions, their bodies, organizations and all their members regard the party's policy as their own because it expresses the intrinsic interests and needs of the workers class and all working people and thus also of members of the revolutionary trade union movement. The working people in Czechoslovakia have grasped that. That is also why the awareness, collective wisdom and activity of members of the workers class and other working people is growing in strength in our revolutionary trade union movement. At the same time the leading role of the CPCZ is deepening in the entire socialist political system and thus, logically, also in revolutionary trade unions.

TRADE UNION SECRETARY MARIK COMMENTS ON UNION POLICY

AU191042 Prague PRACE in Czech 14 Nov 80 p 4

["Statement" by V. Marik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, URO, and chairman of the Constitutional-Legal Committee of the Chamber of Nations, at the session of the Chamber of Nations held on 11 November 1980 in Prague: "To Find the Key to the Decisive Factors of Effectiveness"]

[Excerpt] The latest international developments in particular have further enhanced the political impact of the Federal Assembly declaration of this April on the "General Declaration of Trade Union Rights," which justly stated that in our political system the united trade union movement holds a significant position and enjoys broad democratic jurisdiction and freedoms. The disseminators of opportunism and splitters of the unions' unity strove in vain to deprive the socialist trade unions of their unity and revolutionary steeled nature. Our working people had convinced themselves--particularly in the critical period--and are also convincing themselves now that only the international class unity of their trade unions is both the prerequisite and a basis for the solution of existing political, material and social interests. The unification of these interests has not only a global character, as expressed in the socioeconomic program of the party, but also the most concrete content and orientation, transferred in the shape of collective contracts and social programs of enterprise social policy for application in enterprises and plants.

But the well-tested method of collective contract negotiation must be deepened. The political skill of management cadres and trade union functionaries does not lie in how unflinching they are in the enforcement of diverse needs which surpass what is possible, nor does it lie in the method used for inflating the demands. The political and management art lies in the ability to realistically, and by one's own efforts, resolve the production tasks, to see to all-social interests, to find the key to the decisive factors of effectiveness, to ensure the people's correct interest in the collective effort and, in the same manner, to ensure the care of these people. Then there is no need to start pressure campaigns or to initiate forms of passivity [formy pasivity] which are foreign to the substance of socialism and the harmful nature of which--assuming that these campaigns and forms crop up in exceptional cases, under the influence of antisocialist forces, also under the socialist system--causes immeasurable losses to the workers class itself and to socialism.

The 10th URO plenum session this October declared that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] unambiguously professes allegiance to the policy of the Communist Party. Our workers are not succumbing to the false tirades about so-called independent trade unions, because they know very well that their vital class interests cannot be ensured by demagogical phrases about so-called independence from the political, economic and ideological struggle of the workers class; and that, on the contrary, their interests can be ensured by full class engagement in this historical mission. Our trade unions profess allegiance to the party's program as its mainstay; and they are doing this frankly, contrary to the yellow leading trade union teams in the Western world, whose slogans about their alleged "political freedom" are disproved by the fact that they themselves support the system of capitalism and are dependent on it.

Our workers class has made far too many sacrifices and gathered a lot of bitter experience in the fight against the bourgeoisie, fascism and the counterrevolution, to permit the trade unions to be turned into neutral and uncommitted professional clubs [spolky] with a politically broken backbone.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT MEETING 19 NOV

LD192227 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front met in Bratislava today with Jozef Lenart, its chairman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, in the chair. It reviewed the participation of the bodies and organizations of the front in concern for the harmonious development of the family. It also discussed a report on the results of the 1980 Czechoslovak Spartakiad in Slovakia. The Presidium further dealt with a report on the preparation of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Union for Cooperation With the Army.

JAKES ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON SOUTH MORAVIAN AGRICULTURE

LD192214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The agricultural situation in the South Moravian Region in the current period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan was reviewed today by a technical-economic conference held at Velko Bilovice in the Breclav District. Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said in the discussion that in addition to the training of cadres, the practical application of science and technology, the provision of modern machinery, the use of domestic reserves and the cutting of losses were the bases for the future growth of socialist large-scale production. He said that the rational use of fodder in further increasing livestock production and the essential smooth supply of the market with foodstuffs were topical tasks. Finally, Comrade Milos Jakes paid tribute to the initiative and good approach of farmers to the fulfilment of current targets which were reflected in pledges in honor of the 16th party congress.

PRESS NOTES PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING 'SET OF MEASURES'

Bratislava PRAVDA Commentary

AU182048 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Nov 80 p 2

[Frantisek Zdobina article in the column "We Comment": "To Multiply Creative Approaches"--capitalized passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Text] No one expected that the entry into the new conditions established by the "Set of Measures" to improve the planned management of the national economy will be free of problems. All the greater was the joy when employees of economic management spoke about the set with appreciation and welcomed it, especially at public meetings.

However, in more than one case words and deeds were quite a different matter. Some managerial employees did not pass even the first more serious test, when drawing up annual and 5-year draft plans. They prepared them in the old way, in a manner that is incompatible with the new indexes and instruments in the directives, adopting a strategy designed to get as much as possible while giving as little as possible and to facilitate for oneself the entry into the new planning year.

Also the ministries, which were late in applying the measures to the conditions of their sectors, and the general directorates of economic production units, which began to detail tasks according to the indexes of gross production, production of merchandise and so forth, have had their share in it. At the same time the working people have again participated less in drawing up the plan then envisaged by the "Set of Measures." We would be able to come up with even more critical remarks addressed "to upper levels" but the answer to the question why implementing the new measures is more complicated than anticipated and will require further political and professionally demanding work would still not be complete.

The managerial cadres at the LOWER levels of management will also have to concede "their share!" And it will be good when they think about the situation in the context which the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session pointed out: "...the enterprises do not yet feel the pressure of the economic measures that are being prepared. That does not mean, however, that they do not have to prepare themselves now with utmost responsibility for their introduction," Comrade G. Husak said in his closing speech.

To postpone steps that must be taken and to hope that everything will continue on the beaten path--that can be done only by people who did not grasp what is at stake. The adopted measures will neither be postponed nor weakened because their form and manner of application were made necessary by OBJECTIVE circumstances: the need to adjust management and planning to the demands of building an advanced socialist society and the increasingly rapid progress of the scientific-technical revolution.

Enough has been done to prepare the managerial cadres for the "Set of Measures." Aktivs, seminars and lectures have taken place and appeals to master the objectives and instruments of the set are repeated several times a day. Nevertheless, the government committee for management has found out that many managerial employees at middle and lower levels of management do not have a command of the letter and spirit of the set. Some have not even thoroughly studied the whole document. They have grown accustomed to waiting for instructions--and are waiting for them again! The situation has changed, however! It requires initiative, exploratiVeness, assertiveness and socialist enterpreneurship. The weight of Comrade G. Husak's exhortative words at the close of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session--that it is imperative to consistently, creatively apply the intentions of the "Set of Measures" according to existing conditions, taking into account the situation--stands out even more in this context...

Some directors were prompted by their past experience to exaggerate their claims and to be cautious in planning results. The fear of potential conflicts in the sphere of wages and bonuses may also have played a role. We can expect the occurrence of such conflicts because the set of measures differentiates strictly. For the good ones it guarantees more, for the bad ones less. Under its pressure individuals will even have to--even though it may sound paradoxical--learn how to work. The set is also designed to make people, when the necessity arises, seek out work instead of work seeking them out. Perhaps the best thing will be to illustrate it with an example: In one of our engineering factories a machine of world standard just saw the light of day. It replaces 25 grinders and several older types of machines of the same kind. But we can offer the delivery of only 10 such machines annually to foreign markets because the factory does not have enough people. In the surrounding area, however, there are plenty of people, working at less important posts.

The "Set of Measures" places at the disposal of managerial employees, even those at lower levels, instruments to solve such seemingly highly general matters. At the same time it provides advantages for those who uncover reserves. Those opportunities must be known both by managerial personnel and by people in workshops. The example of the creation of wages reveals these relations very clearly: When an organization exceeds the planned growth of wages, it will be penalized; however, when it envisages in the annual draft plan a lower relative or absolute need for manpower than anticipated by the 5-year plan, the entire or corresponding part of the wage means thus saved will be at its disposal to increase wages. It is not difficult to guess which possibility people will opt for. They will tell their supervisers: Manage and organize work so that wages are increased.

The responsibility of the managerial employees has increased more than some surmise. How they will pass the test of the new conditions will not be evaluated only by supra-ordinated bodies but--to a greater extent than ever before--also by the collectives they supervise.

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU191230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The 'Set of Measures' To Reach the Working Places"]

[Excerpts] It may be stated that on the level of central bodies all the conditions have been created--even if some were created later--for enabling next year's draft plan to be submitted according to the new criteria: with a highly demanding attitude toward one's own activities and with sensible demands for satisfying the material-technical needs. However, time and again it becomes obvious that the drafts for next year's plan have been worked out according to old methods; they clearly show the leading workers' habits of many years. It seems that certain economic organizations have failed to grasp that preparations for implementing the "Set of Measures" and for working out the draft for next year's plan must form a solid whole; and that they have inexcusably, and to the detriment of the matter, divided the whole affair into two parts. The unsatisfactory result was also contributed to by the fact that the new elements incorporated in the directive for working out the plan have been assessed too late by the economic production units; their attention was first devoted to material indexes, and only later to those of values--in some places only at the very last moment.

Even though the plan is assuredly a significant part of management, nevertheless we must consider the establishment of conditions for going over to the improved system in a broader context. From the present knowledge of party bodies in the regions, it follows that the transition of economic production units and enterprises to the improved management and planning system is not proceeding smoothly. [paragraph continues]

The process is taking place, on the whole, smoothly and without any larger problems in those economic production units and enterprises which have been lined with the comprehensive experiment on management of effectiveness and quality. This is understandable because such organizations mostly had to fight their way through conditions, which are perfectly new to other economic production units and enterprises, 3 years ago.

The publication of the "Set of Measures" about three quarters of a year prior to its validity nevertheless left sufficient time for preparations, for acquiring valuable knowledge and experience from the experimenting enterprises, and also for not repeating possible mistakes made by them with good intentions. One cannot claim that all organizations have made use of this possibility, thus making their own work easier.

Work on implementing the "Set of Measures" is concentrating so far mostly on the level of general management of the economic production units and enterprises, and far less on the level of the plan. This is a shortcoming that can be partly rectified in the remaining period, but scarcely so that the principles of the "Set of Measures" really penetrate to every working place and every working person; but this is very important, as all experimenting enterprises can confirm from their own experience.

The situation seems better particularly in larger enterprises, which typically started working out the individual measures in the appropriate sphere on the whole systematically, making analyses of this year's economic results under conditions of the perfected system, organizing norm checks, and so forth. Aside from that, there is a considerable number of enterprises with insufficient preparations. The programs of norm checks are carried out only in some spheres, the approaches of working commissions must be appraised as being merely administrative; and trends are appearing to underrate both the expected economic results this year, and the potentialities of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Some enterprises are "waiting for instructions from higher level bodies." We even have enterprises that are only now evaluating the experience acquired in visits to experimenting enterprises. This testifies that they grossly underestimate the significance and importance of preparations for improving the management and planning system, believing that they will master the entire affair merely by issuing instructions and adopting administrative measures. In other words, they have not grasped the purpose of the "Set of Measures."

From this it follows that it is imperative to greatly intensify political-organizational work in the remaining period of time, and particularly to insist that the working people's collectives must familiarize themselves with the adopted measures and with everything that follows from them for their own activity. The collectives must do this well and in good time, so that on the basis of their knowledge they can purposefully prepare conditions for realizing the measures by developing their own initiative.

It seems that various enterprises, and even some economic production and other units, are relying on being granted various exceptions in case they fail to cope with the preparations for implementing the "Set of Measures," and in case the desirable change in their style of economy does not materialize. The "Set of Measures" itself states which directions of improved management will have to be worked out further--and further measures are being announced in good time--but surely this can mislead no one to believe that he can get away from the instructions and rules already formulated as the need arises, or that the instructions and rules will perhaps be redone again. On the contrary, the external economic conditions in particular can be expected to develop even more adversely than envisaged, so that it will become necessary to make some of the measures even stricter in order to counter the consequences of these aggravations.

How can we appraise the state of preparations up to now as a whole? Undoubtedly considerable useful work has been accomplished, and a number of economic units and enterprises are well prepared. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, preparations in other units and enterprises are unsatisfactory so far; and thus the total average cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

To make excuses by saying that the organization or enterprise has so far not received this or that break-down is a foolish and transparent alibi, testifying to the failure to grasp the political significance of the "Set of Measures" and to a very low social responsibility.

RUDE PRAVO EDITOR GERLOCH VIEWS ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD161728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Nov 80

[RUDE PRAVO deputy chief editor Vladimir Gerloch commentary]

[Excerpt] When we look back at the past years we can say without any exaggeration or overestimation that we have achieved in the development of the living standards of our people considerable successes and that we can often measure up with confidence in this area to countries whose economic potential is greater than ours. At the same time one has to bear in mind that we have not succeeded in achieving all the aims we have set ourselves and that in this area, too, there exists a whole range of shortcomings which we have to tackle more resolutely in the future.

The 18th CPCZ Central Committee session which analyzed the results of our economy in the current 5-year plan and which also dealt with the problems concerning its future development, stated that certain tasks laid down by the 15th congress would not be fulfilled to the full extent, that we have failed to achieve the planned growth in efficiency and with it the envisaged growth of the national income. This has naturally had an effect also on the development of living standards. This is because that old truth that the prerequisites for the development of all areas of social life, for the raising of people's living and cultural standards are created by the economy, and by its quantitative and qualitative growth, also applies to a socialist society and, in the final analysis, to a socialist society in particular. Because we have not fully met the set targets as regards the creation of resources, it has not been possible to carry out to the full extent all our intentions with regard to the growth of private and social consumption either. Despite this we have made further progress in housing construction, the development of education and health care and in tackling other important questions of our social policy.

We make no secret of the fact that it will not be easy to maintain this high standard in the future. However, we have everything necessary not only to (?meet) such a commitment, but also to expand in depth and improve further the living standards of our people. Both in production and in services, in supplies as well as in the quality of products and services, there exist a number of shortcomings and disorders which reduce the overall positive results in this area. It is hardly possible to justify a shortage of the kind of goods for whose production we have every prerequisite, or to justify its low quality. Rectifying this state of affairs ranks among the foremost tasks of responsible workers.

In the countries with advanced industry, capitalism has achieved a high level of demand for and consumption of goods. However, unnecessary and so-called prestige consumption represent the other side of this coin. Coupled with this are simplified and, on more than one occasion, perverse notions about the values and ideals of man. We will not go along that road. Not that we preach a cult of poverty. Utopian socialism with its ascetisism and egalitarianism is alien to us. This is why we do not regard a weekend cottage, a car or the furnishing of one's household with useful things as something negative. But relations in which man becomes a slave of things are alien to socialism.

Quite the opposite, things must serve man, help him in his development and enrich his life. We shall continue to realize this intention.

In all our deliberations about the further advancement in people's living and cultural standards we must, however, keep on stressing that its further advancement depends on the results we achieve in production, in the growth of its efficiency and the quality of all work. This awareness must now permeate our entire activity. It is essential to work with deliberation and skill, to organize well and to tackle shortcomings and low quality work with appropriate resoluteness. And good results in production, trade and services will also manifest themselves in the development of living standards.

EDITORIAL URGES 'EXACTING,' 'REALISTIC' SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAM

AU181044 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Solution Lies in Our Hands"]

[Excerpts] For the 16th CPCZ Congress, a program is to be worked out for the socio-economic sphere which will ensure a further planned, upward and balanced development of the economy. Even though we cannot count on such high rates in the coming years as those achieved in the past, it is obvious that the program will be most exacting, but it must be fully realistic. At the same time we must achieve a real turn in increasing the effectiveness of our national economy.

It is quite obvious that the strategic line of the 15th congress, aimed at highly economical, effective and good work, is the only possible and correct line. However, it is as obvious--and particularly in the spheres or sectors in which we have not quite coped with the planned intentions--that this line has not yet asserted itself to the desirable and necessary extent.

As Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, many managerial bodies and workers are not showing sufficient initiative, responsibility and determination in creatively working out this line. It must be implemented in with greater resolution. The urgent conceptual and practical questions in the sphere of production, scientific-technical advance and thriftiness must be resolved more energetically; and routine and inertia must be more speedily overcome. That is why we must further step up the struggle for a change in the way of thinking, for a more responsible approach to all-social interests, and for pushing through new and truly party-like approaches to tasks.

We are carrying out our development plans under difficult external and internal economic conditions. However, certain people in practical economic life are so far insufficiently taking this fact into account, and--as is shown after all by the work on the 5-year draft plan--are thus getting into conflict with all-social interests, into conflict with reality.

One of the new approaches is the idea--which is being pushed through in practice--that we must concentrate our attention above all on eliminating the shortcomings and on resolving the problems following from internal conditions, from our own activities; and, by resolving the internal, that means subjective, difficulties, that we must cope with the unfavorable external economic influence, thus limiting it to the utmost. This is the correct balance--to underrate nothing, and to overrate nothing. This is also a barrier against pessimism and skepticism, which we may also encounter in economic practice among certain workers; and simultaneously it is an encouragement to creative approaches, to a realistic faith in our own abilities and possibilities which we undoubtedly have.

The Central Committee of our Communist Party will always grant full support--and it also steers the lower party bodies and all party organizations in this direction--to those workers who will face problems, who will solve them creatively and effectively, and who will uncompromisingly ensure the party line. In the same way the Central Committee will not permit people who act irresponsibly, or who are incapable of coping with their tasks and of living up to the exacting conditions of the present times, to hide behind the party's authority. In harmony with the growing demands we must select, rear and place cadres. Comrade Gustav Husak said in this connection that problems that have become ripe in this respect must be solved not only sensitively as regards the people, but above all with feeling and responsibility as regards the society's interests.

EDITORIAL SAYS WINTER ENERGY SITUATION BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

AU191155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparations for Winter"]

[Excerpts] Thanks to systematic attention to and the solution of pressing problems, we can state that the preparedness for the coming winter is better than last year or the year before.

The national economy has greater coal reserves at its disposal--by more than 1.25 million tons. The quantity of brown and bituminous coal in powerplants' dumps exceeded 5 million tons at the end of October. At the end of the third quarter coal stores supplying the population had 6.6 percent more coal than last year. Our first industrial nuclear powerplant at Jaslovske Bohunice is operating reliably. Reservoirs of hydroelectric powerplants hold enough water to operate smoothly during peak hours. Small-scale consumers and households have been more careful as regards the consumption of electricy, and this makes the operation of our energy-generating facilities easier. Subterranean reservoirs hold almost 50 percent more gas than a year ago.

All these are significant positive aspects for which one has to thank everyone who played a part in creating them. But despite the fact that we have succeeded in creating considerably better prerequisites for a smooth supply of the national economy with fuels and energy in the 1980-81 winter period, we must continue to regard the overall situation as strained.

The unfavorable development in coal extraction, particularly preparedness for mining in the North Bohemian coal basin, still has not been resolved. This, in particular, has an unfavorable influence on the supply of graded coal.

The creation of conditions for expanding extraction, especially in North Bohemia, continues to be unsatisfactory. Putting the extraction complexes into operation is falling behind schedule because of perceptible shortcomings in supplier-consumer relations. Deliveries of cables, multiconductors [mnozinove vodice], multistrand ropes [vicezilove snury] and elctrical equipment are at present the main obstacles to putting technological complexes into operation in the entire fuels and energy sector The construction of new energy-generating projects is being slowed down by the shortfall in the deliveries and assembly of bloc transformers. These are grave shortcomings for which the appropriate suppliers are fully responsible.

The supply of the domestic market with coal--despite the fact that the stockpiles are greater than a year ago--is not satisfactory because more than half of the supplies consist of low grade or powdered coal whose utilization is limited in view of the inflexible attitude toward a desirable reconstruction of boilers. Exceptions in this respect are the West Bohemian, the South Moravian and the Central Slovak regions. Moreover, the situation in the supply of graded coal is made more difficult by the reduced--when compared with 1979--deliveries of wood for heating purposes.

It would be a mistake to think that one has to save more only because the optimum volume of fuels and energy is not at our disposal. The decisive reason is the fact that the hitherto level of consumption is very uneconomical and reduces the effectiveness of the entire national economy.

Party bodies are checking on the implementation of measures in the sphere of fuels and energy in individual districts, enterprises and organizations. They entrust specific tasks to communists holding economic posts. However, not infrequently the party bodies ascertain that the appropriate economic body evaluates the situation superficially, with inadequate responsibility. In places where shortcomings in preparing for the winter period have been ascertained, economic personnel have to explain why they have not paid the necessary attention to such an important problem. Already several ranking economic personnel have been recalled from their posts for shortcomings in management and in the organization of work. Such measures are quite correct. It is enough to recall the consequences for the entire economy by the underestimation of proper preparation for the winter 2 years ago.

Within the preparations for the winter period, great attention has been paid to ensuring the energy, heat, gas and mining facilities and to the general overhaul and check of the energy-generating, and, in particular, heat-supplying installations. In spite of this, in some areas--because of inadequate heat generation or disproportionate breakdowns--regulation of heat deliveries cannot be excluded.

Thus, even though the situation is on the whole better than last year, there is no reason for complacency and carelessness.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ROMANIA FIGURES--Bilateral exchanges of goods this year between Czechoslovakia and Romania will exceed last year's exchange by 5 percent and will amount to more than R670 million. The Romanian partners are traditionally most interested in products of the machine and electrical engineering industry which forms more than one half of our export. With the increased mutual deliveries, the share of specialized and coordinated production has increased this year and should cover 8 percent of our exports and more than 16 percent of our imports from Romania. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 18 Nov 80 LD]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM--Prague, 14 Nov (CTK)--A plan for scientific cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and scientific institutions in Vietnam for the 1981-1985 period was signed here Friday. During talks which preceded the signing, representatives of the two countries' top scientific institutions assessed the results of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Vietnamese scientists developed since 1964. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80 LD]

VISA-FREE TRAVEL WITH VIETNAM--Prague, 14 Nov (CTK)--An agreement on visa-free travel between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam for holders of diplomatic, special and official business passports was signed here on Friday. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 14 Nov 80 LD]

POWERPLANT FOR TURKEY--Prague, 17 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovakia will construct a steam power plant Soma II near Izmir in Turkey, under a contract signed between the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Skodaexport and the Turkish power plant company Turkyie Elektrik Kurumu. The power plant will have a capacity of 33 mw and together with the Soma I power plant, constructed also under a contract with Skodaexport, will be the biggest energy project realized by this foreign trade corporation in a foreign country. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0942 GMT 17 Nov 80 LD]

HONECKER GREETS AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT KIRCHSCHLAEGER

AU191325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] From on board the special plane by which Erich Honecker and his suite returned home from Salzburg, the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council sent the following telegram to Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria:

When leaving the territory of the Republic of Austria, I would like to convey to you, the government and people of Austria the most cordial gratitude for the hospitality accorded us.

The visit to your country, the fruitful talks with you, and the meetings with the Austrian people, their culture and economy will remain vivid in our memory.

The results of our talks constitute an excellent basis for further deepening the good neighborly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria, as well as a weighty contribution to preserving peace and continuing the detente process.

I wish you and the Austrian people happiness as well as further great successes in fashioning a future in peace and security.

DPA: GDR WRITER MATHIES ARRESTED IN EAST BERLIN

LD191732 Hamburg DPA in German 1623 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin (DPA)--GDR writer Frank-Wolf Mathies was arrested in his East Berlin flat today. This announcement by the Rowohlt Publishing House has been confirmed by well-informed quarters in West Berlin. According to unconfirmed reports the flats of several other GDR writers were also searched today, among them that of Lutz Rathenow.

Books by the 29-year-old writer Mathies have so far been published only in the West. Among them was a volume last year of poems and prose under the title "In the Morning" and this year a book entitled "Uninhabited Room With Furniture."

FISCHER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD191754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bern, 19 Nov (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived this afternoon in Bern for an official visit to Switzerland. He was invited by his counterpart, Pierre Aubert, chairman of the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs.

It is the first visit by a GDR foreign minister to Switzerland. The start of the official talks is planned for tomorrow. The two foreign ministers will have an extensive exchange of views on bilateral questions and on topical international problems.

GRUENEBERG MEETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT IN BEIRUT

LD191634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 19 Nov (ADN)--Gerhard Grueneberg, special envoy of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, stressed at a meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis in Beirut today that the GDR would continue to support the Lebanese people in its struggle for unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He brought the Lebanese president a message from Erich Honecker.

During the cordial and friendly exchange of views on international and regional problems and on developments in Lebanon, Grueneberg emphasized that the GDR strongly condemned Israel's continuing aggression against Lebanon, which made a peaceful settlement of the internal political problems of Lebanon and the whole Middle East conflict more difficult.

President Sarkis expressed his esteem for the GDR's political, economic and social successes. He said that his country was at present going through a very difficult and complicated stage and he stressed concern about the preservation of Lebanon's unity. Sarkis also said that Lebanon defended the cause of the Palestinian people, because their's was a just cause.

Both sides noted their agreement in the frank talk on all basic questions of peace, detente and disarmament and the elimination of the existing sources of conflict.

Gerhard Grueneberg was also received today by the speaker of the Lebanese Parliament, Kamil Ahmad al-Asad.

BERLIN WOMEN'S FEDERATION SCORES 'IMPERIALISTS' IN GULF

AU191317 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] emphatically denounced the imperialist interference policy in the Gulf region and in the region of the Indian Ocean at an international press conference in Berlin on Friday. Secretary General Miriam Vire-Tuominen stated that the WIDF is deeply worried about the increasing imperialist activities in that area, aimed against the vital interests of all the people living there.

Miriam Vire-Tuominen reported that a few days ago delegates of 24 women's organizations from 19 countries at the seminar "The Role of Women in the Struggle for Peace Against the Aggressive Imperialist Policy in the Gulf Region and in the Indian Ocean" had appealed to the world public for new actions. In a unanimously adopted appeal to the world's women and to other peace-loving forces, the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces and their allies, primarily, from the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean is demanded, as well as the evacuation of all military bases. In addition, the building of new U.S. bases in Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Egypt is denounced, and all attempts to patch together new military pacts in that area are rejected. The delegates also endorsed the returning of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

The forum further appealed for a peaceful settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. "Neither the Iraqi nor the Iranian people," the political statement of Aden reads, "will derive any benefit from the bloodshed, destruction and wrecking of the economies of both countries. The only winners in that conflict are U.S. imperialism and its allies whose policy and machinations are the source of the tensions in the Middle East."

BRIEFS

BOOKS TO AFGHANISTAN--Another special Interflug flight with GDR solidarity goods has arrived at Kabul airport. The shipment consists of 85,000 books and pamphlets in the Persian language, donated by the SED to the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

SYRIAN PLANNING MINISTER--Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received on Friday Dr Salim Yasin, state minister of planning of the Syrian Arab Republic, visiting Berlin to attend the fifth session of the Joint GDR-Syrian Arab Republic Economic Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

GYENES MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, FOREIGN MINISTER

LD192220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Kreisky has received Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The politician, who is staying in Vienna at the invitation of the head of the parliamentary group of the Austrian Socialist Party, has also had talks with Foreign Minister Pahr and with representatives of the parliamentary parties. An exchange of views was held about the international situation, with particular attention to the subjects of European detente, security and disarmament and the development of Hungarian-Austrian relations was also discussed.

BORBANDI ATTENDS SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION SESSION IN MONGOLIA

For reportage on the activities of Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Mongolian-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, while in Mongolia to attend the commission's 14th session, see the Mongolia section of the 19 November and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

LOSONCZI VISITS KOBANYA DISTRICT, MEETS LOCAL OFFICIALS

LD191336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Summary] "Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is visiting Kobanya." He arrived at the district party committee headquarters in the morning. Jozsef Radnoti, first secretary of the district party committee briefed Losonczi on the life of the district and recent housing developments. "The president of the Presidential Council spoke appreciatively about the social work of the people of Kobanya, and as the symbol of acknowledgement, planted a tree in Friendship Park." There are many noteworthy and various factories in the district. "With reference to the pharmaceutical works and one of Kobanya's oldest plants, the brewery, leaders of the district discussed many things with the president of the Presidential Council; for example, that the two high producing plants, both contributing a lot to the people's economy, receive returns after legal taxation which are hardly sufficient for their own upkeep and with nothing left for improving the quality of products, development or production expansion. Pal Losonczi listened attentively and took note of all that was said at the briefing. He is currently talking to leaders of the brewing industry about the situation of the sector. The program of the visit of the president of the Presidential Council also encompasses visits to factories, the House of Culture and a meeting with socialist brigade leaders."

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION IN MALTA--At the invitation of the Maltese Communist Party, an MSZMP party worker delegation led by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, paid a visit to the island country from 7 to 9 November. The delegation had talks with Anthony Baldacchino, president of the party; Paul Agius, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; and Joseph Vasallo, chairman of the Communist Youth League. They informed each other about their parties' positions and activities and exchanged views on topical issues of international life and the international communist and workers movement, as well as of relations between Hungary and Malta. A meeting took place with leaders of the Maltese General Workers Association as well. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 80 p 4 AU]

SOLIDARITY CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS IN SZCZECIN

LD192116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] [passage indistinct] The meeting of the [Solidarity] National Consultative Commission started this morning. The agenda consisted of organizational matters and a program of action for the near future. During an break in the debate a press conference was held.

The main topic of the meeting was the socioeconomic situation of the country and problems concerning the Solidarity movement, its organizational structure, statute and the forthcoming elections. Much of the discussion was dedicated to the meeting between Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ [Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity.

The questions submitted to the members of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity concern an increase in pensions and payments to disabled persons and streamlining of the system of assistance to young mothers, working women and also to young married couples. A number of issues dealt with in the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie have already been studied by the government. It is also known that in the near future the government is to work out a concrete program for improving living conditions for people with the lowest incomes.

The NSZZ Solidarity is watching vigilantly that all these obligations are carried out. The same applies to the process of improving the country's economy. Describing the present situation inside the NSZZ Solidarity and in the country, Lech Walesa pointed out that the major task of the new unions is to perfect their organizational efficiency. He also dedicated a great deal of attention to the need to stabilize community life.

A meeting of a similar nature took place in the Szczecin sailor's house between members of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity led by Lech Walesa, and representatives of the Szczecin Maritime Administration, sailors, and longshoremen.

A meeting is currently in progress in the Szczecin amphitheater between representatives of the National Consultative Commission and the Szczecin MKR [Interfactory Workers Committee] and the public.

Further on Meeting

LD201026 Warsaw PAP in English 0244 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP)--The National Consultative Commission of the Solidarnosc unions met in Szczecin to evaluate the state of the implementation of some of the workers' postulates contained in the Gdansk agreements of August 31.

The commission reviewed especially the implementation of Point 8 of the accords concerning pay rises. Pay rises agreements have not been signed in several branches until now and the commission is of the opinion that the deadline for negotiations should be extended.

Solidarnosc says its task will be to exert influence upon the authorities to get the country out of the disastrous economic situation through proper policy and economic reforms and the protection of the interests of the working people so as to prevent a drastic deterioration of living conditions, especially of the lowest paid people and families with many children.

The commission said that the pay rise matters will be treated by Solidarnosc as a component part of the complex of the working people's issues regulated by collective labour contracts. It was pointed out that dealing with these issues should be carefully prepared and discussed in the entire union.

The commission is preparing guidelines for such a discussion which will become a platform for defining of Solidarnosc's general policy in matters of protection of the interests of employees.

The commission held a press conference for Polish and foreign correspondents in Szczecin today.

Next the commission met with representatives of local population and delegations of independent unions from other regions of the country. Questions were answered by Lech Walesa and Chairman of the Szczecin Interfactory Workers' Committee Marian Jurczyk. Discussed were problems of the unions and the criteria of membership, the need to accelerate organizational process. The questions were marked by concern for the fate of the country, for whether all complex problems of the day can be solved. The commission also met the Szczecin actors' milieu.

Walesa Press Conference

LD191742 Koszalin Domestic in Polish 1540 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Unattributed report from Szczecin on 19 November press conference with Lech Walesa during session of Solidarity National Consultative Commission]

[Text] The press conference took place during an break in the debate of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission. The questions put by journalists were answered by Commission Chairman Lech Walesa. They pertained to the course of the debate. Only the agenda was given since the details were contained in official statements to be distributed later, and to certain specific issues connected with the activities, role and statute of Solidarity. The second group of questions mostly duplicated questions asked at yesterday's meetings with the members of Solidarity from Szczecin, about which I have already told you in the Studio Baltyk.

Two virtually identical statements of the National Consultative Commission deal with attitudes toward the demands put forward by sugar industry workers and herb growers. It has been agreed that the settlement of their pay demands, within the framework of accords contained in the Gdansk agreement, is particularly urgent in view of the difficult conditions of their work.

The three following statements are of wider importance. The first deals with the problems concerning the trade and branch sections of Solidarity. Their creation has been announced as links of an auxiliary or consultative nature attached to regional organizations.

The second replies to the government plan to introduce a 42.5-hour working week in conjunction with the free Saturdays. The National Consultative Commission of Solidarity advocated an 8-hour and not an 8.5-hour working day as suggested by the government draft, indicating a number of social reasons--reasons of a mental and physical nature--which favor such a solution. It has also been agreed that the way the Community was consulted about the government project was unsatisfactory.

The third statement concerning the current workers' demands seems particularly important to me. The commission stated that the fact that the branch negotiations have not yet been concluded constitutes an infringement of the Gdansk agreement. Realizing that certain technical difficulties exist, it suggests that the government for its part should supply information on the timetable for the conclusion of the talks with the branches.

Pay increases over those envisaged by the Gdansk agreement are to be treated by the union as a component part of the total number of workers' issues dealt with by the union, which ensured from the collective work agreement. This calls for a broad debate and a unanimous attitude. In the conclusion of the document we read: Facing this target and fully aware of the difficult situation in the country we urge all echelons and all members of our union to refrain from scattered initiatives on pay and material demands until our overall program is determined.

More on Press Conference

LD201046 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0550 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] More than 10,000 people gathered late yesterday afternoon in the Szczecin amphitheater to meet members of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. Those gathered were welcomed by Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the (?Interfactory Consultative Committee) in Szczecin. He was followed by Lech Walesa, Kazimierz (Switon) and Wladyslaw Siwanowicki, a legal expert.

Mairan Jurczyk recalled briefly the aims pursued by Solidarity and said that it was its duty to repair the damage which had not been the fault of the workers. Lech Walesa spoke about his life, about the difficult moments of doubt and flagging hope in August. We are striving, Walesa said, among other things, to secure a better life, to do away with the divisions between better and not so good people. The next speaker stressed the importance for the state and Polish people of negotiations, mutual talks and concessions.

It was then the turn for those gathered to ask questions which were answered by Lech Walesa. Clearly, in this short report, it is impossible to give an account of all questions, even those most important. The questions varied: They dealt for example with the progress of talks with Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary to the party Central Committee; with the possibility and form of cooperation between Solidarity and the party; about Poland's current economic situation and finally about the work of Solidarity itself. To many questions there were no answers, because there cannot be answers at present.

Lech Walesa stressed several times the nonpolitical character of Solidarity and reminded his listeners that the union is still being organized. At the moment elections are the most important thing and this applies to working out the best possible forms and methods of activity for Solidarity. This should be followed by honest daily work on the factory floor, for the benefit of all of us.

WARSAW CARRIES 'HANDFUL OF QUOTATIONS' FROM ARTICLE ON WALESA

LD191336 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 18 Nov 80

["Panorama" program]

[Text] From among the many press articles published recently about the activities of the new trade unions we would like to bring to your attention one published in the latest edition of the PRZEKROJ [CROSS SECTION] illustrated weekly which appears in Krakow. It carries what can be described as a profile of Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity. In our "Panorama" feature we shall now give you a handful of quotations from two full pages of PRZEKROJ.

[Female announcer] Here is Lech Walesa about political activity:

[Male announcer] We do not want to be involved in political activity. Solidarity has not been founded to perform (?that function).

[Female announcer] About government:

[Male announcer] We are not trying to govern. There are learned people who do that and who do it well; we can only watch whether they are doing really well.

[Female announcer] About the August strikes:

[Male announcer] It was a painful ulcer which had to be burst. It did and that is all there is to it.

[Female announcer] Lech Walesa about the nation:

[Male announcer] Above all we are Poles. Do we not know how to work? We do! Then when someone failed to govern us well we did wrong things but we were able to change that--that is sure!

[Female announcer] About daily work:

[Male announcer] Now we are not fully meeting production goals but we want to start fulfilling planned targets; but targets should be set realistically for the individual factories and enterprises. Each knows what its capabilities are--then there will be no fictitious plans.

[Female announcer] About strikes generally:

[Male announcer] You must remember that strikes do not add to what we have. Everything can be settled in a different way. A strike is a last resort when all other means have failed.

[Female announcer] Lech Walesa about the Marxist-Leninist party:

[Male announcer] Am I against the party? Look, Bogdan Lis, my closest friend in the Solidarity committee, is a member of the Polish United Workers Party and if someone today were to tell Lis to quit Solidarity then both of us would quit, he and me.

[Female announcer] About the organizational structure of Solidarity.

[Male announcer] We associate people of all trades and professions and that is how I think it should stay for the time being because there is our strength. But in the future we might consider dividing our ranks into associations of people in related jobs, not of the industrial unions type but people of similar vocations and professional interest, since that would be more logical.

[Female announcer] About religion:

[Male announcer] I am a deeply religious person but in Solidarity (?we have party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers and members of other faiths; that should be respected). However, our motto must be justice, honesty and truth.

[Feamel announcer] About ambition:

[Male announcer] Let us leave this aside, what do we need it for? Work is the most important thing and there should never be any place for distortions.

That was [words indistinct] by the Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa picked out for "PANORAMA" from his contributions made during his visit to southern Poland at the end of October, presented on two pages of the latest issue of PRZEKROJ.

WALESA MEETS WITH SZCZECIN SHIPYARD WORKERS 18 NOVEMBER

LD191416 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Szczecin, 19 Nov (PAP)--Members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity National Coordinating Commission led by Lech Walesa, its chairman, yesterday met representatives of Szczecin shipyard workers in Szczecin. The meeting, in which members of the factory workers commissions [ZKR] also took part, was in the nature of direct talks about the most important problems facing the Solidarity movement, its structure and future organizational form.

Members of ZKR's expressed their satisfaction with the Supreme Court decision on the issue of the registration of Solidarity's statute, saying that it would make it possible to avoid the threat of an extremely serious social conflict. They pointed at the same time to the need for greater concentration on the new union's organizational matters.

In the form of answers to direct questions, Lech Walesa and Marian Jurvzyk, chairman of the Interfactory Coordinating Committee in Szczecin, explained several problems connected with the union's election procedures and statute.

Lech Walesa also met the Presidium of the Interfactory Coordinating Committee in Szczecin late yesterday evening and later took part in a meeting with representatives of maritime economy enterprises, sailors and longshoremen. This evening Lech Walesa will meet the people of Szczecin in Kasprowicz Park.

KOPEC RECEIVES RAILROADMEN'S UNION DELEGATION

LD192134 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec today received a delegation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ]of Railroad Workers led by Zbigniew Kudrewicz. During the talks, which were attended by the Minister of Transport Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, the state of the implementation of the agreement signed with the central board of the NSZZ of Railroad Workers on 28 October in Warsaw was discussed.

Members of the leadership of the NSZZ of Railroad Workers reported their activities in favor of the Polish State Railways Workers, stressing at the same time the need to cooperate with the new trade unions now being established.

Deputy Premier Kopec expressed gratitude to the unionists for the toil of railroadmen during the fall transportation campaign and stressed that the government attaches equal importance to implementing the agreements signed by the minister of transport in Warsaw, Katowice and Wroclaw.

SOLIDARITY SCIENCE COMMISSION, SCIENCE MINISTRY HOLD TALKS

LD192106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Today in Gdansk the second round of talks which had been suspended on 13 November between Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission of Science and the delegation of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology led by Minister Janusz Gorski, began. Problems of pay, preparatory work on the draft bill on Polish science and the new system for financing schools of higher education were discussed.

JUSTICE MINISTRY LEADERSHIP, WORKERS TRADE UNION MEET

LD192306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] We learn from the Ministry of Justice that the first working meeting took place in that ministry today between the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of workers in the administration of justice and the leadership of the Ministry of Justice. The meeting made a preliminary review of problems which will be encompassed in the agreement between the leadership of the ministry and the commission.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS INDEPENDENT STUDENTS GROUP LEADERS

LD192148 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Minister Janusz Gorski has received the National Founding Committee of the Independent Students Association.

As a result of decisions arrived at in the ministry, work has started on the draft for a new decree concerning students organizations. It would replace the 1960 decree of the minister of higher education.

The preliminary precepts of the draft have been determined. There was agreement on a mutual attitude concerning the mode and precepts governing the founding and registration of students organizations as well as on a timetable for further activity.

MAYOR OF CZESTOCHOWA DISMISSED FROM OFFICE

LD192306 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A labor conflict in southern Poland today led to the dismissal of the mayor of the town of Czestochowa together with two senior government officials and [words indistinct] leaders. The dismissals were part of a local settlement signed by the Polish minister of administration and representatives of the free trade union movement Solidarity.

POLITBURO, ZSL PRESIDIUM DISCUSS FOOD PRICE INCREASES

LD191930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A joint session of the party's Central Committee Politburo and of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium discussed the current situation in agriculture, the difficulties connected with completing agricultural work and the harvesting of beetroots.

About 40,000 ha remain to be harvested. This is not much, but it involves a lot of work.

The village meetings, which are exceptionally rich in matters discussed as regards supplies of production facilities of rural regions, the still poor services for farmers, and also the work of the management of agricultural circles and the profitability of their production were also discussed.

The proposals put forward will be examined and settled, since possible solutions exist.

The proposals which will be submitted by the minister of agriculture for approval at tomorrow's Sejm session, were also presented. These concern raising purchasing prices for certain basic agricultural products; prices to be paid for purchasing cereals, rape, beetroot, tobacco, hops, eggs and meat, with the provision that the new prices for meat will come into force after their approval, that is, probably beginning Friday. The new prices for vegetable products will come into force next year after the harvest.

As regards prices to be paid for meat, a considerable rise is foreseen. Pork prices might go up by 16 percent. It is worthwhile recalling that in September prices went up by over 10 percent in relation, for example, to August. The price of pork might be higher by 29 percent and, calculated in zlotys, the purchasing price might go up by Z 8 per kilogram; prices paid for slaughter animals will increase by 26 percent, that is Z 9 more per kilogram; poultry by 21 percent, that is Z7.5 per kilogram; milk by 26 percent, that means by Z 1 and 65 groszy per liter.

The prices of vegetable products from next year's harvest, that is, beginning July next year, might go up as follows: rape by 33 percent, that is by Z390 per 100 kg; cereals, on average also by 33 percent; rye by Z165, wheat by Z195, barley by Z190, and oats by Z155 per quintal.

The highest increase in purchasing prices is expected for beetroot--by 43 percent, that is, by Z60 per 100 kg. Thus the purchasing price for beetroot might go up to Z200 per 100 kg. At the same time, it is expected that retail prices will also go up for fodder mixtures, for agricultural services and for selected seeds for sowing.

All in all, thanks to the expected rises, farmers' incomes next year might go up by over Z33 billion. Thus the level of rural incomes would then come close to incomes obtained in other sectors of the economy. That means that farmers' incomes would be close to incomes obtained in other sectors, but they would not yet be at the same level.

The expected rise in purchasing prices would improve the profitability of agricultural production, especially of cereals, meat, beetroot, and would create greater interest in producing them, larger deliveries, and thus they should contribute to improvements in supplies of foodstuffs to the market, but we must realize that this effect will not be immediate. It will be felt partially by the end of next year, and fully not until 1982.

News Conference on Session

LD200348 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A joint session of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the United Peasant Party (ZSL) CC was held in Warsaw on November 18. In this connection the PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Wojtecki and the ZSL CC Secretary Jerzy Grzybczak held a news conference at which they reported on the results of the session.

The session assessed the to-date course of nation-wide meetings devoted to the discussion of the joint programme of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the ZSL CC Presidium concerning agricultural policy.

Apart from questions of the development of farming and profitability of agricultural production the discussants emphasize the need to consolidate farmers' self-management bodies. Postulates forwarded in the course of their meetings will be subject to [word indistinct] debates of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the ZSL CC Presidium.

At yesterday's session discussed and approved were price proposals presented by the government. The proposals concern the increase in purchase [word indistinct] of agricultural produce, prices of fodders, seeds and services in farming.

As of Friday, November 21, purchase prices of livestock will go up by 16 percent. It was also decided that after the next harvest (July 1, 1981) purchase prices of cereals and sugar beets will rise by 33 percent and 43 percent respectively.

The prices of fodders will go up by 25 percent in two-days time and after the higher prices for cereals are introduced next year they will increase by another 8 percent.

The journalists were assured that farmers' incomes will grow remarkably following the introduction of bigger purchase prices, though they could be even bigger if it were not for a simultaneous growth of production costs (increases in the prices of fodders, services and seeds). All in all the proposed changes in prices will make it possible to even the difference between the incomes of rural and urban population in Poland through ensuring bigger profitability of production to agriculture.

Due to shortages in production means it is not known yet whether farmers will be able to earmark their bigger incomes for the expansion of livestock.

"We are taking measures to make the chemical industry supply more fertilizer" Mr Wojtecki emphasized. Also, much is being done to start the production of sundry tools and machines for private farms in a short time. We want to supply agriculture with some 6.5 million tonnes of cement in 1981, which is 1.6 million tonnes more than this year. But we must bear in mind that this year cement supplies were smaller than in the previous years.

Some 30 percent of the overall outlays will be earmarked on agriculture next year. This is less than in 1980 but here again the outlays were lower than in the past year.

SEJM SESSION OPENS 20 NOVEMBER ; GUCWA SPEAKS

LD201126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The seventh session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic began at 1000 this morning. Taking his seat on the deputies' benches was Stanislaw Kania; on the benches of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski; and on the benches of the Council of Ministers, Jozef Pinkowski. The session was opened by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa.

He reported that the Sejm Presidium, after reaching agreement with the body of elders, proposed that the agenda be supplemented with a government report on implementation of the agreements concluded at the end of August and beginning of September between the government commissions and representatives of the worker.

In connection with proposals submitted by the premier concerning changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers, Stanislaw Gucwa proposed the agenda be supplemented with a point concerning this matter. The house approved the supplemented agenda of the session.

On the first point on the agenda Leon Klonica, minister of agriculture, presented a report to the deputies on the current situation in agriculture and on future plans in the foodstuff economy. He said that in the near future the possibilities for improving supplies to the country as a whole were not good because of the poor harvest.

The grain harvest was 3.2 million tons less than planned; the potato crop was 18 million tons less; sugar beet was 6.6 million tons less; and oleaginous plants 340,000 tons less. Fodder stocks will be lower by 19 percent compared with last year. This had caused a fall in the number of cattle and hogs and thereby a fall in the number of cattle purchased for slaughter by about 160,000 tons compared to the plan.

In this situation, the speaker recognized the most urgent matter is to minimize the negative effects of the bad harvest by maintaining the cow population [at its present level] in order to restore the number of cattle quickly and to exploit these cattle to the maximum, and also by maximal use of agricultural land to ensure the appropriate fodder stocks.

The session continues today and we shall be broadcasting a report on today's Sejm deliberations in the first program after the evening news at 1900.

SEJM BUDGET COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD192034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Information on the status of work on the draft plan and budget for next year were studied today by the Sejm's Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances. It was stressed that the present economic situation of the country is characterized by a profound lack of equilibrium and by the lack of the possibility of increasing national revenues. That is why in next year's plan the protection of the living standards of those in the lowest income bracket must be the supreme social target.

Discussing the implementation of production targets, the speakers underlined that not all arrears will be made good before the end of this year. This is due to the money and market situation and foreign trade. The chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Vice Premier Henryk Kisiel, taking part in the debate, dealt with the proposals and demands put forward by deputies at earlier Sejm commission sessions, including those pertaining to housing. The speaker stated that in this field it will be difficult to expect radical improvement next year.

In the debate on the state budget it was stressed that next year we will be short some Z240 billion needed to meet expenditures.

The needed sums will be acquired partly through the tapping of money saved during previous years. At present a debate is in progress on ways to balance the state budget. Among other things, a further increase in supplementary payments for food production is expected. In the course of the debate the deputies emphasized, among other things, the need to acquaint the community fully with the country's economic difficulties and with the urgent need for greater faith in the statistical data calculated and presented by individual ministries.

More on Commission Meeting

LD192134 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP)--The Sejm Committee for Economic Plan, State Budget and Finance discussed today the draft of economic plan for 1981.

The deputies stated that the current economic situation of Poland is marked by an acute lack of equilibrium. Even with best balancing of tasks with the possibilities [words indistinct] their execution tensions will persist. There is little room for growth of the national income. Therefore, the chief goal in the 1981 plan should be the protection of living standards of lowest paid.

There is every indication that the 1981 national income will be lower than this year's. Of importance in this context will be the [words indistinct] fall in production of hard coal, copper, and other raw materials.

Total personal incomes of the population will be by some Z230-240 billion higher than this year's, while the possibilities of increase in consumer goods' output are much smaller.

Improvement of the situation in agriculture will be one of the most important tasks in 1981. It is expected that outlays for food economy will reach Z137 billion next year.

Tensions in the economy will bring about budget deficit to the tune of some Z240 billion in 1981. Among the causes, the first place is due to wage and pension raises, lower production of coal and copper, higher price of imported oil, halting of fertilizer exports, increased prices paid farmers for slaughter pigs, and higher interest rates of foreign loans.

Ways are being considered of restoring balance to the state budget. One of them may be a redistribution of real incomes with full protection granted to the lowest paid workers.

Subsidies for food production will increase next year. Also bigger will be the expenditure on social welfare and cultural needs. Spending on health care will grow by 27 percent, on education by 14 percent, and on culture by 7 percent.

PINKOWSKI, OLSZOWSKI CHAIR ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION DEBATE

LD200008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Commission for Economic Reform has concluded the debate today on its preliminary premises. The debate was chaired by member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee Premier Jozef Pinkowski and Secretary of the Central Committee Stefan Olszowski.

The commission expressed its support for the major objectives and directions for changes suggested in the document prepared by a team of experts. In a business-like and critical debate, reservations were, however, raised regarding some formulations, existing loopholes were pointed out and alternative solutions were suggested.

In the opinion of the speakers, the problems pertaining to pay, foreign trade, agriculture and construction were treated too marginally.

The preliminary premises of the reform treated the planning issue in a laconic and succinct manner. The speakers also raised the question of a proper definition of the position of the workers' self-government in enterprises. Against this background reservations were raised concerning the activities of the workers' self-government conferences, which were seen as not fitting today's needs.

Some of the speakers, however, undermined this point of view. Attention was drawn to the need for developing rural self-government. In view of the hopes attached by the community to the reform--often excessive hopes--it is imperative to clearly define the possibilities, particularly with regard to a rapid way out of the crisis and the restoration of economic equilibrium. It was stressed that the document presented failed to explain adequately the causes of the current socioeconomic crisis. It is only on that basis of such an explanation that it is possible to suggest effective means to cure the existing ills.

Premier Jozef Pinkowski dealt with some suggestions and demands. He supplied information on the work of the government on the report of the state of the economy. It is in a very advanced stage, and in conformity with the decisions of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, the report will be submitted to the community. It will answer the demands which demanded a diagnosis of the existing state of affairs as a basis for the work on reform.

Jozef Pinkowski stated that a full summary of the discussion will be found in the next edition of the precepts of the reform. It is being prepared on the basis of the motions and suggestions which were submitted by a specially constituted group, which consisted of 30 members of the commission led by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. In accordance with the intentions of its authors, the document at present consists solely of a list of problems and does not encompass all issues. The complete draft of the precepts for economic reform, devoid of their current weaknesses and supplemented by conclusions drawn from the debate, will be submitted in December of this year to the public.

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES PARTY MEMBERS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD192016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski today participated in a meeting of the party organization in Ursus [tractor factory outside Warsaw]. Speaking during the meeting, the chairman of the Council of Ministers discussed the economic situation of the country, stressing agricultural problems and supplies for the market.

He also reported on the current work and decisions made by the Council of Ministers.

Referring to the tasks facing party organizations, Jozef Pinkowski underlined the need for a deeper and more rapid implementation of the decisions of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, the need to unite all party members and non-party people around the most urgent tasks, including, the creation of an atmosphere for good, productive work.

He also discussed the preparations for the seventh plenum of the Central Committee, which will take place in the very near future.

GDANSK COMMENTATOR PROPOSES SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD201022 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1555 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Henryk Lechowski commentary]

[Text] Although there are at present many loud discussions on the development of democracy and its guarantee in the future, this topic cannot [word indistinct] this future.

Like the proverbial sword of Damocles, the problem of correct approach to economic affairs is hanging over us because it is essential to eat and dress irrespective of whether there is much or little democracy.

In the final account everything will depend on the economic efficiency of our people. Meanwhile, constant regression can be observed in this field.

The government Commission for Economic Reform has started its work. From what is known, everyone wants reform but there are various conceptions. Generally, the difference can be limited to two points: The conservatives think it will be sufficient to reduce the number of the present direction indices, for instance, from 100 to 10 and everything will be well. But these 10 indices may be so awkward that in the end everything will remain as before. The other group of members of the commission are proposing basic changes in the structures and systems.

I would like to add some comments on this discussion. Our economic wealth, although nationalized, is not yet socialized. Its owners are unable to decide how to use this wealth. What must be done to change this state of affairs? First of all, it is necessary to organize the whole economy into independent and self-governing enterprises. The size of the enterprise must not be defined from above. Efficiency must be the only criterion of its existence. Not the plan but what the enterprise is able to produce is important. Management is carried out on the basis of workers' self-government. The representatives of workers, democratically elected, play the part of the factory parliament. But the workforce is marked by particularism and inordinate attention to its own interests. Hence the necessity of a counterweight, the formation of supervision councils consisting of the recipients, local authorities and the public, or the remaining part of the owners of the means of production. All this is for the protection of primary social interest.

The manager would be appointed by the supervision council. All enterprises have obligatory duties to society. They fulfill their tasks and contribute revenue to the state budget. Their guidance can be carried out only with the aid of economic mechanisms, thus through the policy of prices, wages, bank rate, etc. Characteristically, of course, there may be directives, too, but the responsibility for their implementation is carried by those who issue them. But, first of all, the enterprises are responsible for their decisions. Hence they must work in such a way as to have in reserves in hand in case the activity is poor. Therefore, the conception of bankruptcy by the socialist enterprise must be worked out.

We should abolish the principle that healthy enterprises maintain those unable to work effectively. We should also formulate a two-stage guidance of our economy. The government guides the economy as the executor of the Sejm decisions. On the second stage the given branch of the economy is guided by the enterprise. Everything that so far was in between, is not necessary; thus, various centers and associations, unless that association is engaged in sale and supply. This will require also the axing of ministries. Would a ministry of trade and economy not be sufficient? With the present dispersion often the premier himself is unable to solve the problem in view of interministerial disputes. So, the last demand: eliminate the ministerial lack of cohesion. There are economists in the Commission for Economic Reform who assert it is essential to first introduce balance in our economy which is at present totally unsettled.

Therefore, I think a reformed system socializing our economy and introducing independent and self-governing enterprises must be introduced, in spite of some opinions, not piece by piece but at once, steadfastly and within the maximum brief period of time. The year 1983 is still far away and many important problems may disappear by then.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON MARXIST THEORY, DOMESTIC SITUATION

AU181150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Stefan Opara article: "The Presence of Marxism"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE PERIOD OF THE CRISIS THAT HAS BEEN DEFINED BY THE SIXTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AS THE GRAVEST IN THE HISTORY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND, WE ARE INTERPRETING ITS CAUSES IN ORDER TO FIND METHODS TO ELIMINATE THOSE CAUSES, FOR EFFECTIVE AND LASTING WAYS OUT.

For many party members, the time has come for an ideological reflection about the relations between the theory of scientific socialism and the reality. Everyone for whom the idea of socialism is an internal value, the determination of the meaning of public activity and a guide in life, feels the need to grasp the properties of the successive crisis in our country. The reply to the question "how could this have happened" is a premise to answer the question of how to prevent that in the future. For Marxist theoreticians this is a challenge and a task. Party members are expecting intellectual initiatives from them to fully assess the present situation on the grounds of the Marxist-Leninist theory of society.

In modern social theories one can find two various methodological positions. Let us note two different research attitudes also affecting the interpretation of our social difficulties. The functionalist school is highly influential in capitalist countries. Many adaptational and structuralist conceptions of contemporary bourgeois sociologists, political scientists and social psychologists refer to functionalism.

The deep methodological discrepancy between Marxism and functionalism is particularly evident in the analysis of social contradictions. For functionalists, a contradiction is something unusual, something departing from the normal way of social life. For Marxists that is the constant internal motor of social progress. For example, for T. Parson, a conflict is primarily a symptom of an "ailment" in society, and social balance, most frequently regarded as a group of conditions guaranteeing the preservation of the basic structure of the social system intact, if for him the central problem. The functionalist posture assumes the possibility that all would harmoniously accept a collection of norms, values and so forth.

It is to be assumed that the functionalist ways of thinking have also manifested themselves in our country. In the meantime, Marxism from its very dawn has been emphasizing the importance of dialectics as a method to analyze social life. "The unity (coincidence, identity, dynamic balance) of contradictions is conditional, temporary, transitional and relative. The struggle between contradictions that mutually rule themselves out is as absolute as absolute development, motion," V. Lenin wrote (see the Works, Vol 38, Warsaw, 1973, p. 316).

FOR MARX, ENGELS AND LENIN, THE SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF SOCIETY IS A DIALECTIC THEORY, AND THUS A THEORY DETECTING SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS AND THE MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES. ALSO, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF SOCIALISM PRIMARILY IMPLIES THE ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL, SPECIFIC CONTRADICTIONS IN THAT SYSTEM. OBJECTIVE CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIALISM MAY BE EXAMINED AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE EXISTENCE OF A HERITAGE FROM CAPITALISM, OF THE INFLUENCE OF HOSTILE CENTERS OR OF THE EFFECTS OF MISTAKES COMMITTED BY LEADERS. BUT PRECISELY THE DISCLOSURE AND ANALYSIS OF CONTRADICTIONS, NOT EXTERNAL, BUT THOSE INHERENT IN SOCIALISM, CONTRADICTIONS ACCOMPANYING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR PRINCIPLES AND IDEALS, CAN PROVIDE A CONDITION TO GRASP THE PRESENT PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING SOCIALISM. SUCH A RESEARCH POSTURE MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO SEE AND UNDERSTAND OBJECTIVE DISCREPANCIES IN TIME, AND MAKES POSSIBLE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD PREVENT CONTRADICTIONS FROM TRANSFORMING INTO OPEN DRAMATIC SOCIAL CONFLICTS.

Let us bear in mind that Marxism discerns many types of contradictions, particularly emphasizing the difference between antagonistic contradictions (the change of the entire system is essential for their elimination) and nonantagonistic contradictions (that can be settled within the system). [paragraph continues]

According to Marxist theory, under socialism contradictions of the first type--but by no means all--wither. Thus socialism has never been, is not and will not be a kingdom of harmony free of conflicts.

Mary Marxist authors have for a long time been indicating the existence of substantial social contradictions in our system, contradictions that must after some time manifest themselves in conflicts. For example, let us cite the contradiction between needs and the economic potential, between striving for equality and the clear division of functions and tasks in society with payments in accordance with the kind of results of work, between general public interests and the interests of branch or regions, between manual and intellectual work, between the city and the countryside, and among individual social groups and classes unequally participating in the division of the national income. Here should be added conflicts arising on the grounds of the struggle between socialism and capitalism--the front of that struggle also crosses our society--and contradictions caused by mistakes in forecasting and planning, mistakes in management, and last but not least mistakes in the methods of political work both in the party and society.

THE THEORY OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM PROVIDES CONDITIONS FOR THE CONCRETE ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT THAT CONTRADICTIONS HAVE UNDER OUR POLISH CONDITIONS. THUS IT GIVES US A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN THE PRESENT CRISIS SCIENTIFICALLY. IN THE CURRENT DISCUSSIONS ON THE STATE OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, A FEW SUBJECTS COME TO THE FRONT.

PRIMARILY, THOSE ARE THE ISSUE OF DEVELOPING DEMOCRACY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SOCIALISM AND FOR SOCIALISM, THE ISSUE OF GUARANTEEING THE AUTHENTICITY OF WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT, THE ISSUE OF IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF SETTLING CONFLICTS, THE METHODS OF REVEALING AND SETTLING THE MAIN CONTRADICTIONS, LINKS BETWEEN RESPONSIBILITY AND DISCIPLINE, AND THE CHANCES OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, ORGANIZATIONALLY NOT UNIFORM AND INDEPENDENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION, TO REPRESENT THE WORKERS' INTERESTS.

Under discussion are ways to implement the party's leading role in contemporary Poland and the methods used by the party to influence the administration, political life, culture, cadres policy and self-government organizations. A thorough and critical discussion is continuing in the party on the Leninist norms of party life, the guarantees of their implementation, and the directions of renewal in the party and of the pursuit of socialist democracy.

The workers' discussions pose the question of implementing the socialist principle of rationality and planning in development, the problems of efficiency in management and of increasing incentives to work, and the question of applying the principle of self-government in collectives under central planning and management.

In many circles the question is being raised of the Leninist interpretation of the idea of internationalism, the assessment of the role of socialist Poland in the world balance of power, and the importance of the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the country's development.

While analyzing those questions, we must see the active fronts of the ideological struggle in our country. The enemies of socialism are undertaking their activities with renewed vigor. They discredit the entire period of our country's socialist development, criticize Marxism and reject even the most obvious achievements. There are attempts to use the legitimate discontent among the workers for the purpose of a political struggle against the party and socialism.

There are attempts--particularly among the figures of the Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR]--to interpret deviations from socialism as features of socialism. Infringments of the socialist principles of self-government, planning and development rationality, of the superior interests of the working people, are being represented as features inherent in our system. While criticizing socialism, allegations are being made that socialism does not lend itself to reform and slogans are being voiced fanning nationalism, ideological intolerance and anti-Sovietism.

We must give those attempts a vigorous political rebuff by stepping up offensive party work in all walks of life, as well as an ideological rebuff by the creative invigoration of all Marxist intellectual circles and by efficient ideoeducational work. The attempt to explain contemporary problems makes evident the importance of Leninism for their intrepretation, makes evident the importance of dialectics as a method of comprehending and studying social development contradictions in our country, and also makes evident the need for taking into account the historical experiences of our party and other fraternal communist and workers parties.

IT IS ADVISABLE TO FIND OUT WHO CAN, WHERE AND HOW TO ANALYZE THE PRESENT FROM THE MARXIST POINT OF VIEW; TO FIND OUT IF THE POLISH MARXIST CIRCLE IS SUFFICIENTLY INTEGRATED TO ACCOMPLISH THIS TASK. THESE QUESTIONS CAN PROBABLY BE ANSWERED WITH AN UNEQUIVOCAL YES.

AT THE SAME TIME, IN ADDITION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR SCIENCE, IT SEEMS TO BE HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ENHANCE SUCH FORMS OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY THAT HELP STRENGTHEN LINKS AND EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AMONG SCIENTISTS, CREATORS AND CULTURAL WORKERS REGARDING MARXISM-LENINISM AS THEIR OWN IDEOLOGY, AND HELP INSPIRE THEM. THIS GIVES US A CHANCE TO RECOGNIZE IN TIME AND REBUFF THE PRESENT INTENSIFYING ATTACKS AGAINST SOCIALISM, AND TO MAKE THE PRESENCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY MORE EVIDENT.

INTEGRATION ON THE GROUNDS OF VALUES ADHERED TO IN COMMON CAN RESULT IN STRENGTHENING THE FEELING OF IDEOLOGICAL SOLIDARITY IN CREATIVE CIRCLES, AS FOR EXAMPLE IN THE CASE OF THE 'KUZNICA' CLUB IN KRAKOW WITH ITS INTERESTING AND COURAGEOUS PUBLICATION ZDANIE [OPINION], OR AS IN THE CASE OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE MOVEMENT OF YOUNG MARXISTS THAT HAS FOUND SUPPORT IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW. THE DEVELOPMENT AND BROAD DISSEMINATION OF THAT KIND OF INITIATIVE ARE AT PRESENT HIGHLY TOPICAL BOTH POLITICALLY AND IDEOLOGICALLY.

Marxism has been and is an integral part of the spiritual culture of Polish society. Stronger evidence of the presence of Marxism-Leninism in the life of our country, and the invigoration of activities aimed at showing the historical roots of socialist ideas present in our national culture, are of particular importance from the point of view of the forthcoming centenary of the Polish workers movement. Several generations of Polish Marxists fought for socialism, justice and social progress. Many Poles have contributed a significant part to the development of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

In the system of public and university education and in the activity of publishing houses, the press, radio and television we are insufficiently showing the traditions of our movement and our ideas. Some valuable attempts at popularization--as for instance the special "Book and Knowledge" series entitled "The Library of the Revolutionary Trend in Polish Social Thought"--have proved to lack sufficient impact. Hence new initiatives are essential to popularize the Polish roots of Marxism. The presence of the ideas of Warynski, Marchlewski and Krzywicki, of the Marxist fighters, creators and scientists of the last century, who laid foundations for the idea of socialism in our nation's culture, must be felt stronger in the country's spiritual life. Like the fraternal parties, we must promote deep consciousness of our traditions.

In the period of upset values and of the intensified struggle for principles, the present generation of Polish Marxists may also draw strength for its selflessness, courage and consistency in the defense of the international values of socialism and the principles of Marxism-Leninism from the consciousness of traditions.

When we read in Western periodicals statements proclaiming, for example, to the West German public that "Marxism in Poland is Dead" (see for instance DER SPIEGEL NO, 37, 1980), we know that these are provocative theses. But these statements also express the desires and objectives of the activity of antisocialist forces. After all, inherent in the ideological strength of Marxism-Leninism are the main prerequisites of the fighting spirit and effective impact of the whole worldwide communist and workers movement, including the impact of our party.

PARTY ACTIVISTS DISCUSS WAYS OF OVERCOMING NATIONAL CRISIS

LD181224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] A party conference of leading creative people and cultural activists has taken place in the PZPR Central Committee headquarters, devoted to current problems of the country's cultural life, and particularly to the party's cultural program.

In a lively polemical discussion, which was not free of clashes, a broad range of topics, problems and phenomena which cause concern in our cultural life, and the role that should be played in it by the party of the Polish working class, were discussed.

In the speeches, which were frequently filled with bitterness caused by the difficult situation in which the country and the party has found itself, ways of overcoming the crisis by means of regaining society's confidence in the party and by a full reconstruction of its authority were pointed out.

It was said that in order to achieve this, party ranks must be purged as quickly as possibly of corrupt elements, careerists and ideologically foreign elements which damage the party's good name and the ideals which [words indistinct]. In the struggle for an improvement, one cannot obscure any political or ideological criteria, especially as regards the activation of hostile, antisocialist forces.

PAP SCORES BAVARIAN MINISTER'S REMARKS ON ODER-NIESSE BORDER

LD200956 Warsaw PAP in English 0237 GMT 20 Nov 80

["Hans Maier's Revanchist Statement"--PAP headline]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Nov (PAP)--Some political circles in the FRG attempted to exploit Pope John Paul II's stay in the FRG for their nationalist and revanchist ends and intensely tried to add political elements to the religious character of the pope's visit. Hans Maier, Bavarian minister of education and president of the West German Catholics' committee affiliating Catholic lay activists went furthest in this respect. Maier who has come out in public against the Oder-Niesse border many times before and refused to carry into effect the Polish-FRG recommendations on the corrections of school textbooks, also insists on the temporary character of the Polish western diocese borders fixed by the Vatican.

On the very day of the pope's arrival in the FRG, he convened a meeting of the Catholics' committee at which, violating the basic principles of good conduct, he repeated he considered the border solution temporary.

Although he assured that "nobody was going to change the frontier existing between Poland and Germany or to propagate such a change," he immediately added that those frontiers may be finally defined solely in a peace treaty with "united Germany." "We should hold onto this line," he stated and received an ovation from the audience.

Even the FRG's bourgeois press showed no doubts in assessing that statement. DIE WELT's title says "Maier: Polish Border Final Only After Peace Treaty Is Signed." "Was it at the right time and was it polite to point out the temporary character of the Oder-Niesse border to the pope who was one of the first to come out, in Auschwitz, for rapprochement between Poland and Germany?" asked General Anzieger of Bonn.

Maier violated the principles of conduct in yet another way. He made the above statement in the presence of a group of Catholic activists from the Polish Znak group whom he invited to the Catholics committee's meeting without telling them he was going to make the statement. According to DPA, "The Poles dissociated themselves from Maier's statement on the Oder-Niesse border and had their own statement on this matter included in the protocol."

SENEGAL'S FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU; ENDS TALKS

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU192041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 19, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Moustapha Niasse, minister of foreign affairs of Senegal, who paid an official visit to Romania.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the president of the Republic of Senegal be conveyed his friendly greetings together with his best wishes.

During the interveiw highlighted with satisfaction was the fact that the relations between Romania and Senegal had steadily developed in recent years. The two sides expressed their wish to further expand and deepen those good relations, to promote an even broader cooperation between Romania and Senegal.

Discussed were current international questions, stress being laid on this occasion too, on Romania's and Senegal's will to contribute to the political, negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues, to a policy of peace, cooperation and detente, of national independence and equality, to disarmament, to the establishment of a new international economic order. In this framework, the importance the strengthening of solidarity of the developing and nonaligned countries has, especially under the current international circumstances, for improving interstate relations, for settling the major problems of contemporaneity, in the interest of peoples, of peace and cooperation.[as received]

During the interview, the support for and solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for national independence was reaffirmed.

As regards the situation in Europe, the two sides considered that all the efforts should be made for the Madrid meeting--which started its proceedings these days--to conclude successfully, to convene a conference on European disarmament and disengagement, to help lessen international tension, to be up to the expectations of the European peoples, of the whole world.

Ends Talks

AU192048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--The official talks between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Moustapha Niasse, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal, concluded in Bucharest on November 19.

Devoted to bilateral relations and to some international questions of joint interest, the dialogue between the two foreign ministers highlighted the wish to make further efforts for expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Senegalese collaboration.

After the talks, the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries signed the programme of application of the cultural agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Senegal for 1981 and 1982.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH ALGERIAN HYDRAULICS MINISTER

AU192031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Brahim Brahimi, minister of water affairs of Algeria, now visiting Romania.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the traditional Romanian-Algerian relations of friendship and cooperation, just as the common wish to expand those relations on multiple planes, especially in the fields of commercial exchanges, cooperation in production, as well as in other domains.

The two sides considered that possibilities existed of developing, in the future too, bilateral cooperation, of identifying and promoting new forms of economic cooperation.

Likewise, they approached current questions of the international political life, underlining the necessity to more firmly act for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict existing in various parts of the globe, for improving the world political climate, resumption and continuing the policy of detente, eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order and a world of peace, security, independence and progress of each nation.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Bendjedid Chadli.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH CSSR SIGNED

AU191512 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Romanian-CSSR talks regarding scientific and technological cooperation and collaboration ended in Bucharest today. The Romanian delegation was led by Comrade Ion Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and the CSSR delegation by Comrade Ladislav Supka, minister of technology and investment promotion.

In conformity with understandings concluded during the talks and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak regarding the development of cooperation between Romania and the CSSR at various levels, the two sides examined the current stage and prospects of further developing scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

It was noted that cooperation in the 1976-80 5-year plan yielded positive results. To further develop Romanian-CSSR cooperation and collaboration, the leaders of the two delegations signed a program on cooperation and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR in the field of scientific research and technological development for 1981-85. The program envisages the development of important research projects, efficient use and reduction of energy and fuel consumption, of raw and other materials and utilization of new energy sources in various industrial branches and the achievement of new products and technologies in the chemical industry, including small-bulk products and materials for micro-electronics, recycling of raw and secondary materials and their efficient utilization.

NICULESCU MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV BANKING OFFICIAL

AU192037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 19, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance, received Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Yugoslav Bank of Foregin Trade "Beogradska Banka".

During the talks approached were problems related to the future development of financial-banking cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, as well as aspects of further developing the traditional economic relations of the two countries and peoples with emphasis on the contribution the Romanian and Yugoslav banks could make to the intensification of these relations.

TROFIN MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN PETROLEUM MINISTER

AU192034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--Talks started in Bucharest on November 19 between Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, and Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister, minister of petroleum of Egypt, now visiting Romania at head of a delegation of experts.

Examined on the occasion were the relations of cooperation between the two countries in geological tapping, oil drilling and in other fields of activity, just as new ways and means of expanding and diversifying them.

ANDREI RECEIVES THAI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU192043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 19, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Dr Arun Phanuphong, deputy minister of foreign affairs, member of the Thai Cabinet, now on a visit to Romania.

Aspects were discussed during the interview related to the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-Thai relations, emphasis being placed on the common wish to identify new possibilities and concrete actions conducive to the expansion of the mutually advantageous collaboration on the economic, scientific and cultural planes, just as in other domains of joint interest.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international political issues and on modalities that could lead to the expansion of the cooperation between the two countries internationally.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Present were also Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, Thai councillors and experts.

Attending was (Suphason Jayanama), charge d'affaires ad interim of Thailand in Bucharest.

ARMY COMMAND REVIEWS COMBAT, POLITICAL PREPAREDNESS

AU191412 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The Army commands, corps and large military units have reviewed their political and combat preparedness. Within this framework they examined the results recorded during the instruction period that has ended, and worked out measures aimed at implementing the guidelines, recommendations and tasks set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the review made by the army aktiv and basic cadres with a view to fulfilling the requirements included in the supreme commander's directives, so that the army will achieve an even higher stage of preparedness.

Held in an atmosphere of responsibility and communist commitment, the review stressed the advanced experience and positive results achieved by commanders, chiefs of staff, the party bodies and organizations, and by the organizations of the Union of Communist Youth and all army personnel in all fields of military life and activity. In a critical and self-critical manner, the review examined shortcomings and their cause, as the supreme commander had recommended, and established ways and means to substantially improve their work in the future.

The participants in the review sent telegrams to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces, in which they express their gratitude of all those serving the fatherland for the care with which the most beloved son of the party and people is concerned to strengthen the country's defense capability.

The speech given at the review session with the army aktiv and basic cadres, the recommendations made during the drills in Brasov County and during the visit to the military equipment exhibition, and the content of the supreme commander's directives were highly appreciated since--due to their multitude of ideas and due to the tasks and goals they outline--they are an inestimable contribution to developing Romanian military thinking, and to more clearly outlining the army's responsibilities in the country's political and social life and of its responsibilities in the new development stage of Romanian society. They also contribute to deepening our party's and state's concept of our fatherland's defense as the work and cause of all our people.

At the same time, the telegrams express the firm determination by the military to work with devotion to irreproachably implement the action program worked out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This program is aimed at an untiring struggle for firmly achieving a new and better quality in the military field by achieving a high level of combat and political preparedness, of order and discipline, and of ceaselessly serving the people and the interests of socialist construction. Reporting that the overall instruction-educational process will take place in accordance with the requirements of the national military doctrine substantiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, so that the army will be prepared at any time to fight efficiently under the country's climatic and geographical conditions and in close cooperation with the other components of the national defense system, the participants in the review pledged to act with communist devotion to rationally make use of material and financial means to achieve better training results with as reduced an expenditure as possible.

The telegrams stress the communists' determination to do all they can so that the revolutionary spirit will be reflected in an increased leading role of the party organizations in the life of military units and commands, in increasing exactingness, in strengthening military order and discipline, and in forcefully asserting the principles of socialist ethics and equity. Special attention will be paid to intensifying political-ideological work, so as to turn each unit and subunit into a forceful detachment of revolutionary struggle and to increase the army's role as a school for political and patriotic education in the spirit of self-management, in order to constantly strengthen the link between the people and the army and with a view to the military's participation in the country's overall political, economic and social life. In the future, the military will be involved, together with the working people, in all wide-ranging actions aimed at developing our socialist industry and agriculture.

The telegrams stress that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's prominent personality as an excellent leader of the Romanian people, and an exceptional political militant in the international arena: the revolutionary courage and clearsightedness with which the party secretary general grasps the domestic and foreign reality, the high responsibility with which he untiringly and with unequalled devotion watches over Romania's freedom and independence, and over the triumph of peace and security in the world, constitute for the participants in the review of political and combat preparedness an inexhaustible source for fervent patriotism, strength, energy and communist pathos in devotedly serving the cause of our heroic party and our wonderful people.

The supreme commander of the armed forces is assured by the participants that the army--the people's armed detachment--is constantly doing its duty and is ready at any time, at the fatherland's command, to fight and sacrifice anything to defend, together with the entire nation, the revolutionary achievements and the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

TRADE UNIONS THESES PUBLISHED FOR APRIL CONGRESS

AU162001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Report on Romanian trade unions theses for their 6-8 April congress, published in SCINTEIA of 16 November]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Nov (AGERPRES)--The theses of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council for the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, convened, as recently announced, on April 6-8, 1981, have been released.

Stress is laid in the preamble to the document on the important role incumbent on the trade unions in Romania which, "ensuring the rallying of the working class, of all working people, actively participate in the whole nation's struggle for the country's socioeconomic development, for increasing the people's material and spiritual wealth and welfare".

Continuing on a higher plane the revolutionary traditions of the working class led by the RCP in the struggle for national and social liberation, the document points out, the trade unions in Romania focus their entire activity on the unabated implementation of the home and foreign policy of the party, a policy which fully expresses the fundamental aspirations and interests of prosperity and progress of the working class, of all working people.

Emphasizing the qualitative changes in the ranks of the Romanian working class which "holds an important social and political status", being "the leading class of society", the theses stress that "it creditably fulfills its historic mission, brilliantly demonstrating its organizational force, its boundless devotion to the cause of communism, the lofty responsibility for the whole nation's supreme interests".

The threefold quality of the working people--owners of the productive means, producers of the material and spiritual assets, end-users of the social production results--entails special consequences for the very role and attributions of the trade unions in Romania, stress the theses, appreciating that the future congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania will be for the T. U. bodies and organizations "a moment of utmost importance for the improvement of their activity, the deepening of the working class democracy in view of all working people's active participation in managing the enterprises and institutions, of mobilizing them still more in the carrying through of the economic plans, the development of the socialist property, the increase of the national income and, on this basis, raising continuously the living standard of the entire people".

The document extensively surveys the successes scored by Romania in all compartments of material production in the period elapsed since the previous congress, stressing that "the increase of the national income has allowed for genuinely historic achievements in changing the working people's living conditions, in raising the people's general welfare". It mentions that the real remuneration has risen some 30 percent over 1976-1980 as to 20 percent stipulated in the directives of the Eleventh RCP Congress, the incomes derived by the population from the social consumption funds have increased 40 percent, and the material basis of education, science and culture, of medicare and social assistance, the housing condition of the population has greatly been improved.

The theses highlight the substantial contribution made by trade unions to getting such results in the socio-economic development of the country and also highlight the important rights, responsibilities and obligations of a political and social nature deriving for them from the fact that they are part of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the broadest and most representative body of Romanian democracy which offers real, actual conditions of direct participation in the Romanian society's political life.

It is mentioned in the theses that "the trade unions in Romania directly participate, within the working-class self-management, in the making and endorsement of decisions, of all measures regarding the country's economic and social development. Practically speaking, there is no domain of the economic and social life in which the trade unions have not their say, in which they cannot influence the settlement of the issues emerging in the activity of the enterprises and institutions, in the life and work of the working people, the document stresses.

Listed are also the broad attributions of the trade unions in the settlement of the social issues, in the elaboration and carrying through of the measures and decisions regarding the improvement of the working and living conditions, the enforcement of the labour legislation, of the principles of socialist remuneration, the improvement of the activity of labour protection and safety, the organization and exercise of the working people's control on public services, the implementation of the tasks related to housing construction and distribution, and so forth.

In their international activity, the document shows, the trade unions firmly apply the RCP and Romanian state's foreign policy.

Recorded within the theses are the shortcomings manifest in the T. U. activity in the fulfillment of their role and attributions, that is unsteady affirmation of their political and organizational capacities of mobilizing the masses, insufficient employment of the organized framework of direct participation of the working people in running the economic and social activity. The document points out that although the trade unions are represented on all collective leadership bodies and organizations, they have failed to make full use of the conditions at hand for inducing everywhere the competent use, within the workers self-management and self-administration, of the levers of the new economic and financial mechanism, and have not managed to ensure an active presence of all their representatives in the working people's councils of enterprises and industrial centrals, to promote broadly the critical, working-class rules vis-a-vis the shortcomings in the economic and social activity.

The tasks deriving from their social mission to work for the settlement of all issues regarding the working and living conditions of the staff in enterprises and institutions have not always been fulfilled up to the level of the demands and of the possibilities provided by our party and state. The GTUCR Central Council, the committees of the branch T. U. federations, the territorial councils and the T. U. organizations in enterprises and institutions have not worked sufficiently for the observance by the executives of ministries, industrial centrals and productive units of the norms of labour protection and hygiene, for granting medical assistance at job, for the unfolding of the prophylactic actions of disease tracing and preventing.

The collective bargaining agreements do not have an adequate content in all economic units. In other cases, the fulfillment of the agreement provisions is not controlled. There are also cases of failure to fulfill measures approved by the working people's general meetings, in which the trade unions have not always exercised their obligation to most firmly act for the observance of the working people's legal rights and justified interests.

The trade unions have not acted firmly enough for the political-ideological and cultural-educational activity to have a strong militant-revolutionary content and combative spirit vis-a-vis retrograde manifestations and petty-bourgeois influences on the conscience of some people, have not stood resolutely against acts of indiscipline, tendencies of parasitism and of making fortunes without work.

In a first chapter of the theses, referring to the participation of the trade unions in the achievement of workers' self-management and self-administration, stress is laid on the role of trade unions of ensuring the direct participation of the working class, of all working people in managing the entire activity of the enterprises and other state economic organizations, of mobilizing the masses' creative efforts to the exemplary fulfillment of the country's socio-economic development plans, using to this end the institutionalized forms--general meetings of working people, the working people's councils and their commissions by domains, the councils of workers' control on economic and social activity, the working people's control teams, etc., as well as their own organizational framework, their means and forms.

Having representatives in the Grand National Assembly, the State Council, the government, the working people's national council, in the leaderships of the ministries, central and local institutions and enterprises, the trade unions, as representatives of the working people's fundamental interests, pronounce themselves on all problems under debate, directly participating in the making and endorsement of the decisions regarding the country's economic and social development, the society's progress. Keeping their full autonomy as mass organizations, the trade unions work from within all bodies of collective management in which they are represented, in order to ensure close correlation of the general interests of society with those of the working people.

The document stresses that the trade unions have to act in order to firmly and perseveringly present the working class' way of thinking, for the workers in production, the working people present in various collectives, in the Council of Ministers included, to be able to participate actively, to be listened to and have their say on all problems related to the country's development.

The trade unions have been invested by the party with the highly responsible mission of organizing, together with the collective management bodies, the working people's general meetings a broadly democratic institution of the Romanian socialist society, a superior form of management of the state enterprises and economic organizations. The office of chairman of the working people's general meeting, both during the meetings and in between them, is performed by the T. U. chairman.

Referring to the activity of the T. U. groups, the document shows that they should account for open, permanent sessions of the general meetings, should turn into an organized framework in which the working people may debate all problems regarding their work and life, and be kept abreast of the way how the proposals made and measures endorsed have been fulfilled.

The trade unions, de jure represented in the working people's councils in enterprises and industrial centrals, shall act more firmly for the continuous improvement of the activity of these collective management bodies, for their operation in full harmony with their role and attributions, with the country's laws. In his position as vice-chairman of the working people's council, the T. U. chairman presents in the debates of this body the standpoint of the entire T. U. organization. There will develop and deepen the forms of collaboration between the T. U. committees and the councils of the working people, the executive bureaus of the committees of the branch T. U. and the administration councils of the ministries, the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the GTUCR and the government, in view of debating together and solving the economic and social problems of the wide masses of working people.

The theses stress that the T. U. activity should focus on the mobilization of people for the implementation of the economic policy of the party, for uniting the efforts of the workers, technicians, engineers, of the other working people in view of furthering, on a higher stage, the implementation of the RCP programme of sustained improvement of the national economy, strongly asserting the technico-scientific revolution in all the fields, passing the entire economic-social life onto a new quality.

One of the most important T. U. preoccupations will be organizing and developing the socialist emulation in enterprises and among them, within production branches, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the country's economic-social development plan.

A special chapter of the theses deals with aspects related to the firm commitment of the T. U. in the implementation of the programme of raising the standard of living of the working personnel, and continually improving the quality of life.

Setting out from the wide attributions of the T. U. in the societal life, they will participate more actively in planning and sharing the national income, in establishing the indices of the standard of living.

Taking action in consensus with their responsibilities within the system of the socialist democracy, the T. U. will participate effectively in working out and applying all the laws and normative acts that regulate the work and life conditions of the working personnel, their rights and obligations. The Central Council of the GTUCR will have legal initiative in all the domains regarding the work and life of the people working in state enterprises and institutions. The trade unions will arrange debates with the wide masses of working people over bills and will forward their suggestions to the legislative forum.

The trade unions will have their say in establishing the remuneration forms and the work norms and will check on their application. They will attach special importance to systematically improving the work conditions, to the consistent application of the social legislation, the strict observance of the norms and regulations of work protection and security, to preventing work diseases and accidents. The T. U. bodies will be consulted for approval of blueprints of industrial units, will participate in their reception so that no new investment may be commissioned unless it meets the requirements of security and work hygiene. In a case a certain workplace runs an imminent risk to the health condition of the working personnel, then the trade unions will request that work be interrupted until deficiencies have been altogether removed. The T.U. will perform worker's control over the enterprise medical dispensaries, the dispensaries-polyclinics and hospitals. They will improve the number of reservations for spas and will develop their own network of bath and recreation units built with funds from the fees paid by their members of the GTUCR patrimony.

Actively participating in the improvement of the supply to the population, the Central Council of the GTUCR, the territorial councils of the T.U. will collaborate tightly with the Ministry of Internal Trade, with the executive committees of the people's councils for a rhythmical equitable distribution of the goods stock by countries, localities, worker's centers and trade units. The trade unions will take fully responsible action for growing their contribution to the working people's control, to improving its efficiency in view of improving the supply to the population, the activity of the trade and medico-sanitary units, of the spas, of the public transportation, of all the domains that according to the law fall under control. The collective management bodies of the controlled units, their hierarchically superior forums will periodically inform the working people of enterprises, districts, towns, communes of the way in which suggestions and intimations were solved.

The territorial T.U. councils and the executive committees of the people's councils will adopt decisions related to the distribution of houses by enterprises and other socialist units.

The trade unions shall exercise permanent control on the observance of legal regulations related to labour legislation and will suggest the collective leaderships of the units measures to punish those who, irrespective of office, commit abuses and illegalities, punishment going up to annulling their labour agreement. The trade unions will defend before the state and public bodies the right of their members deriving from labour legislation.

The trade union bodies shall be more exacting in controlling the fulfillment of the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement and especially of those related to the working personnel's work and living conditions. They will have their say both on the hiring of every working person and on the discontinuance of the labour relations.

Another chapter referring to the political, cultural-educative and sports activity of the trade unions, details the trade unions' task to unfold broad political-educative action of raising the consciousness of the people's mass, of enlarging their horizon of knowledge, of moulding the new man.

Together with the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, with the other mass, public, professional organizations and the creative artists' unions the trade unions will initiate and organize within the national festival "Song to Romania" ample political, educational and cultural mass activities in all enterprises and institutions, and together with the working people's councils they will organize the activity of propaganda and of technico-economic and scientific information of the working people, the technico-economic lectureships and courses of the cultural-scientific universities, the circles of innovators and inventors.

The trade unions will organize and develop the activity of physical education, tourism, mass and competitional sports with the working people, by collaboration with the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] organizations, with the Ministry of Tourism and the National Council for Physical Education and Sports.

The trade union rallies within its ranks, by free adhesion, the working people in each enterprise, institution and commune, ensuring them the organized framework for participation in managing the economic and social activity, in debating, working out and enforcing the measures for the implementation of the party's and state's policy, points out the chapter about "the improvement of the organizational activity, of the work style and methods of the T.U. bodies and organizations". Recognizing the role of the RCP as a leading political force of our entire people, the trade unions unfold their activity based on the working-class democracy and acts as a juristic person in full autonomy in relation to the bodies of state administration and to the executives of the economic units in exercising, at all organizational levels, their statutory investiture, the rights granted under the country's laws.

Increasing the trade unions' organizational capacity, their influence in the broad masses of working people will be in the future, too, a major concern of all trade union bodies.

A preoccupation of utmost importance of the GTUCR Central Council, of the other T.U. bodies will be the development and deepening of the working-class democracy in the T.U. activity, the improvement of the organizational framework, so that the T.U. members may plenarily exercise their statutory rights and duties, decide by themselves on all problems pertaining to their work and life.

Consistently working in the spirit of the principle of working-class democracy and democratic centralism, the trade unions will ensure the strict observance of the right of T.U. members--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities--to be nominated and elected on the leading T. U. bodies. Several nominations will be advanced for every [as received] of the responsible offices in the T.U. body. The elected ones will regularly account to the T.U. members of the way in which they fulfill the mandate entrusted. At the same time, one shall see to it that the members of the T.U. bodies be not transferred to other jobs or punished on an administrative line without the agreement of the bodies they belong to.

Observing the trade union autonomy, the Central Council, the committees of the branch T.U. federations and the territorial councils shall perseveringly concern themselves with increasing the role and capacity of action of the trade unions as basic organizational and operational units of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

The trade unions resolutely apply in their entire activity the principle of collective work and leadership.

In the final chapter of the theses, entitled "Trade Unions--Consistent Militants for the Implementation of the International Policy of Our Party and State, for the Development and Strengthening of the Solidarity of the Working Class All Over the World, of the Unity of Action in the World Trade Union Movement" reads among other things: The active participation in the entire work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing the country towards socialism, the trade unions fully support and militate consistently for the application of the foreign policy of the RCP, of Socialist Romania, policy of peace and collaboration with all the states of the world, grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and the threat of force, on each people's right to decide its own destiny.

In keeping with the general policy of the party and state, the trade unions blend in their entire activity national tasks with international solidarity.

The trade unions will develop in the future, too, close links of friendship and fraternal collaboration with the trade unions in all socialist countries, of friendship and collaboration with the trade unions in the developing countries, in the other states of the world.

Special attention will be paid by the trade unions to strengthening the links with the forces opposing the imperialist policy of interference and dictate, actively backing, through their own actions, the rallying of the efforts of the working class and trade unions everywhere for the continuation of the course of detente, the halting of the arms race, the achievement of general disarmament and first of all nuclear one, for ensuring the peace and security of the peoples in Europe and the world over. They will act for the achievement of broadest collaboration with the advanced social forces in all countries, irrespective of their socioeconomic system, for the material and human means released through disarmament to be used for providing best living and working conditions to all working people.

As a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania will still more actively campaign for the strengthening of the international working-class solidarity, of the unity of action and collaboration among the T.U. organizations all over the world. Within the world T.U. movement, within the international trade union organizations to which they are affiliated or with which they cooperate, the trade unions of Romania will work in the future, too, for the expansion of the collaboration in a profoundly democratic spirit, for the development of new relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual esteem, based on the principles of international solidarity, for the achievement of unity of action by free collaboration and fully equal rights. They will make their full contribution to the broadest involvement of the T.U. movement in the struggle for the settlement of the big issues of contemporaneity, for ensuring a future of peace, cooperation and security on the globe, for the building of a better and more just world.

MARTINOVIC SAYS POLISH SOLIDARITY 'TESTING ITS AUTHORITY'

AU191724 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 80 p 7

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 Nov--In his report from the Gdansk shipyard in last night's television newscast a correspondent said that the shipyard would be unable next year to deliver eight ships to Western buyers because its associate enterprises "have failed" it. However, that unpleasant report was concluded on an optimistic note. As a matter of fact, it was reported that the new Solidarity trade union would request its organizations in the Slonsk metallurgical combines to make every effort not to jeopardize such a great opportunity. The optimism of the Gdansk correspondent is based on the conviction that the Solidarity trade union will succeed in the request.

The new trade union has already begun to function and to test its authority. It must be expected that the influence of the Solidarity trade union will increase after the elections in work organizations, which will provide the new democratic structure with a definite organizational form.

The Solidarity trade union enjoys wide support of the public and of all social factors. Regardless of the extent to which the support by the latter might be forced or the extent to which it might be a result of historical necessity, it is nevertheless a Polish reality.

It seems that Moscow, too, has silently accepted the new trade union but, to be truthful, it is believed here that it accepted it more as a price ensuring that Poland will solve its social and economic crisis, than as an acceptable process of democratization.

Now when the existence of such a structure as the Solidarity trade union has been legalized, one must expect to hear some appraisals of the significance of such a phenomenon in socialist practice. No such thoughts have appeared so far in the press or in public statements by party and state officials. Here there are several explanations for that. One of them is that all dilemmas concerning the future functioning of the new democratic structure have not as yet been cleared up and therefore, according to Grabski [Tadeusz Grabski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee] it is necessary to be patient and wait "for life itself to solve many still unclear and questionable problems."

Questions and Dilemmas

Another explanation calls attention to certain internal opposition and external pressures. As TRYBUNA LUDU recently pointed out, the resistance to the new course by the forces that, "in view of their conservative predispositions," continue to resort to "obsolete methods," favor "wrong solutions" and sow mistrust in the possibility of renewal, is becoming increasingly clear.

Even though Poland has accepted the new trade union as an expression of the authentic wishes of the workers class, some of its allies still continue to show their reservations toward it and in a pronounced way attribute the Polish events to antisocialist forces and point out that the past achievements of "real socialism" must be jointly defended.

However, despite all that, it is already possible to hear some theoretical deliberations here and there. For instance, according to some ideas expressed in these deliberations, the events in Poland represent the most important development in socialist history since the October Revolution and the 1948 actions of Yugoslavia. The following questions are also asked in that context: Is it a question of a "third model" being born and is it possible under Polish conditions to create a pluralist model of society without introducing the Western parliamentary mechanism, that is, party pluralism? [paragraph continues]

There are some here who characterize the agreement between the authorities and the new trade union as "an historical compromise" which is not aimed at overthrowing socialism but at transforming it in a democratic direction.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF BARRE VISIT

AU191421 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--The following joint communique was issued in Belgrade today at the end of the official friendly visit paid to Yugoslavia by French Premier Raymond Barre:

Raymond Barre, premier of the French Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY form 12 to 14 November 1980 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

The talks between V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and R. Barre, French premier, took place in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual respect.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, Premier Raymond Barre was recieved by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly. They held talks on bilateral cooperation and on topical questions of international relations.

The French premier also had a meeting with Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, and with representatives of Yugoslav economic and financial circles.

Separate talks were held between Michel Cointat, French minister of foreign trade, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade. Apart from this, Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SFRY Assembly, received Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

In an open and friendly exchange of views V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and R. Barre, French premier, noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France are developing successfully, in the spirit of and in keeping with the principles defined in the joint communique published on the occasion of the meeting between Presidents Tito and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Belgrade in 1976.

The two premiers underlined the significance for the strengthening of Yugoslav-French relations and cooperation of the state and political visits exchanged and especially of the meetings between President Tito and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France in Belgrade in 1976 and in Paris in 1977. They expressed satisfaction at the intensification of contacts at all levels and reaffirmed the two governments' readiness to develop comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides underlined the significance which they attack to the work of the intergovernmental mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation in connection with the development of and better balance in the exchange of trade and expanded industrial cooperation. Noting that the recent increase in the exchange of goods has reduced the imbalance, they agreed to continue to make efforts in this direction, especially by encouraging the sale of Yugoslav products on the French market. In this respect they noted with satisfaction that visits had been exchanged between specialized delegations with the aim of finding out more about the needs and possibilities of the two economies.

In the same spirit, the two sides confirmed their readiness to encourage the development of long-term industrial cooperation, including transactions on third markets, joint investment and the establishment of mixed societies. They stressed that a working group had recently been set up within the framework of the intergovernmental mixed committee to encourage the creation of new mixed societies.

The two sides conducted a review of cooperation projects under consideration or envisaged. They noted that there are favorable prospects, especially in the fields of energy, the motor industry, the chemical industry, metallurgy, the electronics industry, the machinery and electrical industries, the nonferrous metals industry and the food industry, as well as in the industry producing sports and tourist equipment.

The French side voiced understanding and support for the program of stabilization of the Yugoslav economy and laid stress on its interest in the success of the program.

The two premiers positively assessed the new agreement between the SFRY and the EEC and the broader possibilities it creates for Yugoslav products in the markets of the Community's member countries. They expressed their governments' readiness to give encouragement to efforts aimed at utilizing these possibilities.

The two premiers noted with satisfaction the results achieved in cultural, scientific and technical exchange between the two countries. They expressed readiness to continue to develop this cooperation, especially with regard to mutual acquaintance with the two countries' languages and cultures.

Similarity or a high degree of identity of views on most of the questions under consideration emerged during the exchange of views on the situation in the world and the two countries' activities on the international scene.

The two premiers expressed anxiety at the increase in tension which represents a threat to peace, stability and security in some of the regions of the world. They reaffirmed the need for strict respect for the principles and provisions of the UN Charter and especially those that refer to independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, cooperation between states on an equal footing, and refraining from threats of force or use of force.

The two premiers held an exhaustive exchange of views on the crisis flashpoints which exist in the world today, especially in Afghanistan, the Near East, the Gulf region, Southeast Asia and Southern Africa.

They noted that the difficulties facing the Madrid meeting represent an obvious sign of the exacerbation of the international situation; they stressed the need to restore in the appropriate way the trust needed for the continuation of the process of detente which the two countries support.

The two premiers reiterated the significance which they attach to the complete implementation of the principles and provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki by all the signatory states. They expressed the desire that, despite all difficulties, the meeting in Madrid should make possible a more balanced approach to the consideration of the implementation of the Final Act and, in a constructive spirit, to the study of fresh proposals. They will spare no efforts in striving to attain this goal.

With regard to European security, they expressed the view that under current circumstances it is more important than ever to exert efforts to promote a geunine strengthening of trust by means of adopting concrete measures aimed at consolidating the security of all the states of the continent and paving the way to disarmament. They expressed the view that this process could begin under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe within the framework of a conference on disarmament in Europe.

The two sides agreed that the strengthening of security in Europe could have only a beneficial effect on the security of all the Mediterranean states. They reaffirmed the readiness of France and Yugoslavia to facilitate the development of successful cooperation among the Mediterranean countries.

Very concerned over the increasingly greater danger caused by the arms race, the two sides reaffirmed their readiness to continue to strive within the framework of the appropriate forums for genuine and general disarmament under international control.

The two premiers devoted particular attention to the consideration of the topical questions of international economic relations and briefed each other, on the activities of Yugoslavia and France and their efforts to solve the existing problems and establish the new international economic order. They agreed that the settling of the problems of development is of significance not only for the position of the developing countries, especially the poorest among them, but also for all international developments and stability of world economic and political relations. They expressed regret at the absence of agreement on the beginning of the global talks on development at the special session of the UN General Assembly and emphasized the need for all the countries to take a constructive approach to this question so that accord can be reached in this respect at the 35th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the state of the world economy and stressed the threat posed by such a deterioration in the situation both for the developing and developed countries.

In response to the interest voiced by Premier Raymond Barre, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, presented the Yugoslav views on the significance of the policy of nonalignment and acquainted the French side with the latest activities of nonaligned countries in the present international circumstances. The French premier paid tribute to the role played by the policy of nonalignment in the maintenance of balance and stability in the world and to its contribution to settling international problems.

The two premiers expressed the conviction that the maintenance and deepening of friendly and harmonious relations in all fields between the SFRY and the French Republic represents a significant contribution to the intensification of cooperation and strengthening of security in Europe and the world.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the visit paid to Yugoslavia by the French Premier Raymond Barre will give fresh, significant impetus to the development of relations between the two countries in both the bilateral and the international fields.

R. Barre, French premier, invited V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official visit to France, the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH IMF OFFICIAL

LD191312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Dr W.O. Ruding, director in the IMF. Dr Ksente Bogdev, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, also took part in the talks during which it was stated that cooperation between the SFRY and the IMF was developing favorably. Favorable conditions and mutual readiness also exist for further promotion of cooperation.

Within the IMF, Dr Ruding has in the past been responsible for a group of countries including Yugoslavia. He will soon take up a new duty. The president of the Federal Executive Council thanked Dr Ruding for his contribution to the consolidation of mutually beneficial cooperation and his efforts for the development of an even greater understanding of and familiarization with the possibilities for further IMF support for Yugoslavia's economic development.

ALGERIAN PARTY OFFICIAL HOFFMANN ENDS TALKS WITH GRLICKOV

LD192132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)--The talks and consultations between the LCY and Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] delegations, led by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the Commission for International Relations, ended in Belgrade today.

During a long and friendly conversation, mutual readiness as well as the need for further promotion of overall cooperation between the LCY and the FLN were expressed. It was confirmed that this cooperation is developing successfully and is contributing to overall relations between the friendly and nonaligned countries.

The talks also concerned topical trends in international relations, especially the struggle for peace and consistent application of active peaceful coexistence, for the solution of acute and long-term problems and for a new international economic and political order in keeping with the principles of nonalignment.

The situation and relations in the nonaligned movement and the present activity of the nonaligned countries in the difficult and complex international situation especially were discussed. Both sides emphasized the importance of further affirmation of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment as the political framework which is strengthening the movement and at the same time ensuring the independence and full implementation of national interests of each nonaligned country.

The possibilities for multilateral cooperation between progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean countries were also discussed. It was emphasized that the existing activities and new initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, security and all-round cooperation in the Mediterranean should continue. It was agreed that the two parties should hold consultations more frequently and that they should jointly work for strengthening equal cooperation and solidarity among the Mediterranean progressive parties and movements, as well as among nonaligned countries.

The talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere of full mutual understanding, noted very wide agreement on questions under discussion.

The talks were also attended by Lazhar Cheriet, chairman of the department for relations with other parties; (Ogah Boubaker), member of the commission for international relations; (Ben Bouta), member of the FLN Economic Commission; and Ali Ben Ghezal, charge d'affaires of the Algerian Embassy in Belgrade. The Yugoslav side included Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zvonko Grahek, vice president of the Commission for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Branko Vemic, head of group for nonaligned countries of the section for LCY international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Meeting With Mojsov

LD192300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Lazar Mojsov today received a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN), headed by FLN International Commission President and Central Committee member Slimane Hoffmann.

During the ensuing talk, the mutual readiness was expressed comprehensively to promote Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation at all levels and within this framework, cooperation between the LCY and the FLN.

KRAIGHER TALKS WITH PRESIDENT BELAUNDE IN PERU

AU201250 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Lima, 14 Nov (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and head of the Yugoslav state delegation, and Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru, have continued their talks on the international situation, the activity of the nonaligned movement and problems of world economic development.

Both sides expressed the readiness to promote bilateral relations between the two countries, and they expressed satisfaction over what has been achieved in this respect so far.

Just before the formal luncheon which he gave in honor of the Yugoslav delegation, President Belaunde Terry presented Sergej Kraigher with the highest decoration of this Andean country: "the Grand Cross of the Order of Sun of Peru."

Kraigher presented to the head of state of Peru a special gift of the SFRY Presidency: the work of art "Self-reflection" by the Yugoslav sculptor Milan Besarabic.

During the luncheon, the Peruvian president proposed a brief toast in which he stressed that the relations between Peru and Yugoslavia are very good, and stressed readiness to promote them in all fields.

The Peruvian president evoked in particular his personal meeting with President Tito at the Lima international airport in 1963.

Kraigher invited Belaunde Terry to visit Yugoslavia, and the Peruvian president accepted the invitation with satisfaction.

Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, called on Dr Javier Arias Stella, Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, and had talks with him on cooperation between Peru and Yugoslavia.

MILOS MINIC RECEIVES JAMAICAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY OFFICIAL

LD191322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Raul Miler, head of the International Department of the National People's Party of Jamaica, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In an open discussion they exchanged information about the activity of the LCY and the National People's Party of Jamaica on the internal and international levels. Reference was also made to topical questions of international relations.

SLOVENE COMMISSION DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD192354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Nov (TANJUG)--The Commission for International Relations of the Slovene Assembly today discussed some questions of relations between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and neighboring states.

The introductory report on cooperation was submitted by Drago Mirosic, chairman of the Republican Committee for International Cooperation. The report noted that the Socialist Republic of Slovenia is developing cooperation with all states bordering on the SFRY. Rich cooperation with Italy, Austria and Hungary was especially emphasized. The commission expressed support for the proposed program of relations with neighboring countries at the level of the Slovene Executive Council and expressed the conviction that these contacts would contribute to further consolidation and good-neighborly cooperation, as well as to the solution of all outstanding questions, especially those related to the minorities whose agreed solution would contribute to further enrichment of cooperation. As regards economic cooperation with neighboring countries, the commission expressed support for the efforts to pass from the classic form of trade exchange to higher forms of economic cooperation. The commission delegates emphasized the importance of economic cooperation along the borders, supported the proposals to modernize the existing agreements and adopted new initiatives.

Friendly cooperation with neighboring Italy is developing all around and represents a solid basis for constructive solutions offered by the Osimo agreement for questions which are still outstanding. Cooperation with Austria was also favorably assessed but it was noted that the implementation of Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty is lagging behind. The proposals put forward by the organization of Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats could also represent a good basis for the solution of outstanding questions.

The cooperation with the People's Republic of Hungary was also positively assessed. The conviction was expressed that this cooperation will contribute to the process of strengthening the position of the Slovene national community in the Paba River Valley.

The commission also considered the proposed law on the ratification of the convention recognizing high school studies and diplomas from countries belonging to the European region. The law is of a principle character and in fact represents the ratification of the convention signed at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in December 1979. The commission members gave their consent to the proposed law as several bilateral agreements in this field had already been concluded.

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC OUTLINES 1981 FEDERAL BUDGET

AU192131 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, said at his press conference today that the chances for reducing the federation's budget for next year are minimal. He also said that the budget for this year must be rebalanced to ensure the functioning of the federation. Dusan Djordjevic reports:

The federation's budget must be in accord with the spirit of economic stabilization. For this purpose the Federal Executive Council proposes to write off the federation's past commitments toward the Yugoslav People's Army and the undeveloped regions. The rate of allotment for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army will be also reduced and next year it should amount to 5.8 percent of the national income. It is further proposed to reduce the supplementary budget funds for the needs of undeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo.

Petar Kostic also spoke about a reduction of the share of the expenditure of the federation's organs in the federal budget. This year that share amounted to 7.7 percent of total budget funds and it is proposed to reduce that share by 1 percent next year. The federal secretary for finance explained this item of the budget by citing the fact that the item is used to finance Yugoslavia's Presidency, Yugoslavia's Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the federal organs of administration and contributions to sociopolitical organizations.

As to noneconomic investments, the Federal Executive Council will propose that in the next 5 years they may not exceed 1.5 percent of the total federal budget. The proper level of protection of the disabled and veterans will be maintained by ensuring the federal budgetary financing of disability allowances and pensions, with the exception of military pensioners, in accordance with the rate of growth of personal incomes in the economy.

As to the federation's revenues, the federal secretary said that resources are very limited. Import duties and imports have been essentially reduced and the reduction affects the volume of the federation's revenues. The republics and provinces are also unable to increase their contributions. For this reason the Federal Executive Council proposes to increase the revenues from trade taxes by 34 billion dinars with the provision that 50 percent of the funds would be received by the federation and 50 percent by the republics and provinces.

The issuance of money has been extensively used in the past to make up deficits in the federal budget. It is proposed to reduce the share of the issuance of money in next year's budget by 50 percent. That is a significant change. On the other hand the financing of undeveloped regions, the Yugoslav People's Army and the protection of disabled and veterans amount to 89 percent of the budget expenditure. According to the proposal of the Federal Executive Council, the total budget funds for next year will amount to 169 billion dinars. The Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces will discuss the federation's budget tomorrow.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ON KOSOVO'S 'GREAT' ENERGY POTENTIAL

AU192019 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Summary] According to the latest extensive geological research Kosovo's lignite reserves total 10 billion tons, that is, more than 50 percent of the country's total lignite reserves, or 48 percent of the country's reserves of all types of coal. The Kosovo lignite reserves represent 30 percent of the country's total energy potential. Slavoljub Slijepcevic reports:

What makes the Kosovo lignite reserves even more attractive is the fact that they can be exploited by strip mining operations. "It is believed, in Kosovo--as was pointed out in recent talks with a group of SFRY Assembly delegates--that the entire development of Kosovo's economy and social standard must be most closely linked to the development of energy projects in the province." It is estimated that within the next 5 years Yugoslavia's demand for electric power will increase by 110 billion watts. Following the commissioning of the Kosovo A thermoelectric powerplant, it is anticipated that the first stage of construction of the Kosovo B thermoelectric powerplant will be completed next year. It will annually need about 5.5 million tons of lignite for the operation of two generating units each of 340 megawatts. In view of the country's growing demand for electric power, it is planned subsequently to build in the Kosovo B thermoelectric powerplant another three generating units with a total capacity of 1,800 megawatts. "However, the problem of financing that very large investment has not as yet been solved. As a matter of fact, it had been agreed earlier that all republics and the Province of Vojvodina would participate in the financing, but so far only Slovenia, Croatia and Vojvodina have announced their needs for Kosovo electric power in the coming years."

Projects have now been prepared to open a lignite strip mine in the Kosovo coalfield that will annually produce 18 million tons of lignite and another similar mine in the Metohija coalfield that will annually produce 9 million tons of lignite.

Husamedin Azemi, president of the management committee of the Kosovo thermoelectric powerplant, informed a group of SFRY Assembly delegates during their recent visit to Kosovo "about Kosovo's great potential to become an important exporter of electric power in the coming years. The neighboring countries are interested and the province's large reserves not only make possible their exploitation for many years but also further development of Kosovo's chemical industry."

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES MOBILIZATION SYSTEM

AU191516 Belgrade Domestic Service in Servo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Presidency of Yugoslavia has held a session in Belgrade which was presided over by Cvijetin Mijatovic. The Presidency discussed the problem of further advancing the mobilization system of the armed forces and the society, and some specified questions concerning the leadership and command of the armed forces. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, informed members of the Presidency on current problems concerning the fulfillment of this year's balance of payments of the country. The highest officials of the Federation participated in the work of the session of Yugoslavia's Presidency.

SAWPY COUNCIL REVIEWS PUBLICATION OF FEUILLETONS

AU191632 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 14000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] At its session today the SAWPY Federal Conference Council for Press, Radio and Television discussed feuilletons. It was stated at the session that, among other things, in the coming period our press should devote greater attention to this form of expression by writers and journalists. In the opinion of a majority of participants in the discussion, topics from the sphere of self-management should be more extensively featured in feuilletons because 30 years since the introduction of self-management provide a sufficient period for writing about it. Considerable attention was also devoted to the selection of feuilletons by foreign authors. It was said that many of these feuilletons are the product of foreign propaganda and are designed to introduce certain mistaken views among our people.